

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,
1909.

AC 44898

Repl.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT,

FOR THE YEAR 1909,

BY

HERBERT E. CORBIN,

B.Sc., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Medical Superintendent, Corporation Hospitals.

Medical Officer, Education Committee.

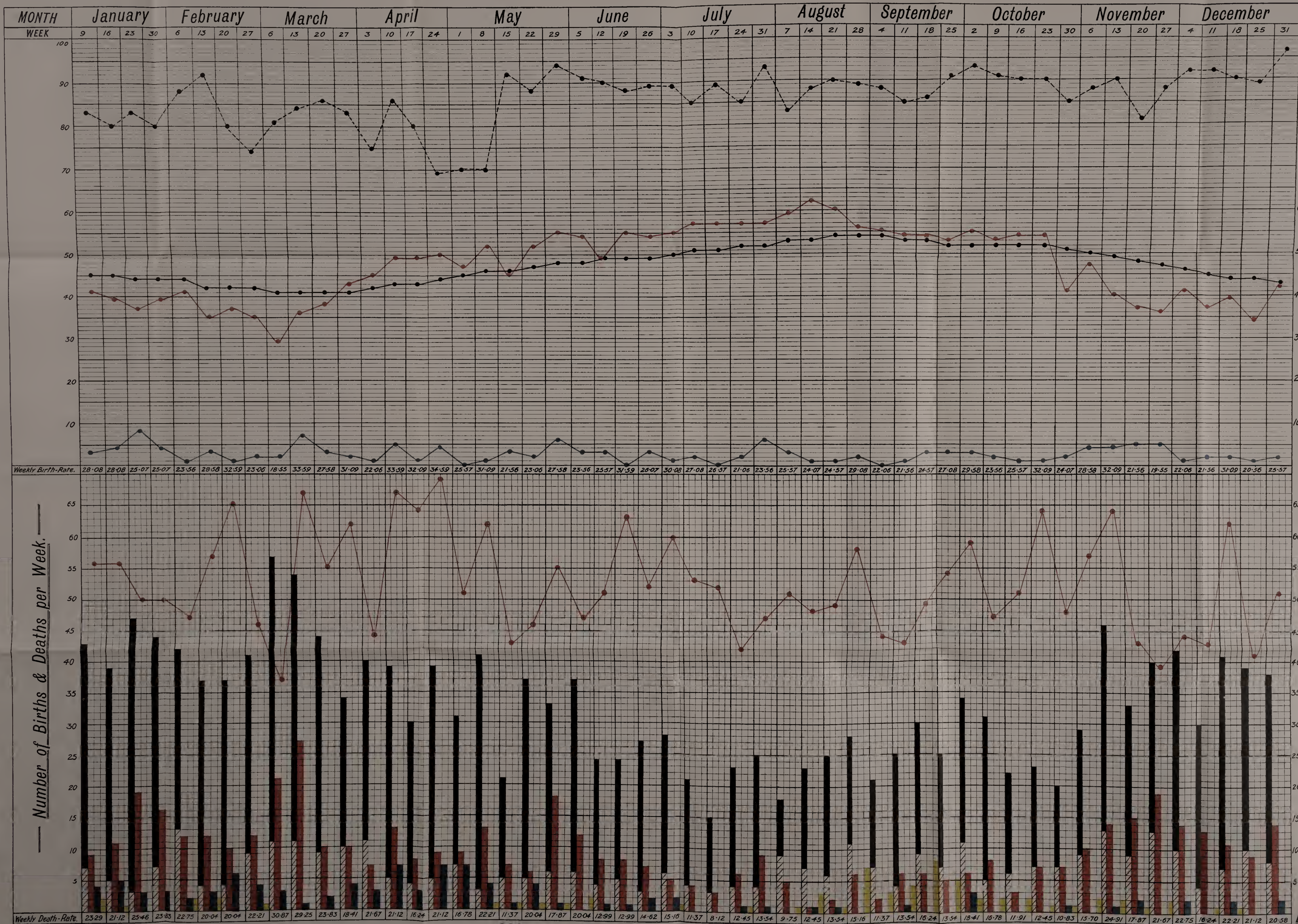
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County Borough of Stockport - 1909.



DOTTED BLACK CURVE = mean weekly percentage humidity of atmosphere (100 = Saturation).

RED CURVE = mean weekly temperature of the air.

BLACK CURVE = mean weekly temperature of the earth at a depth of 4 feet.

BLUE CURVE = weekly deaths from Phthisis.

LOWER RED CURVE = number of Births per week.

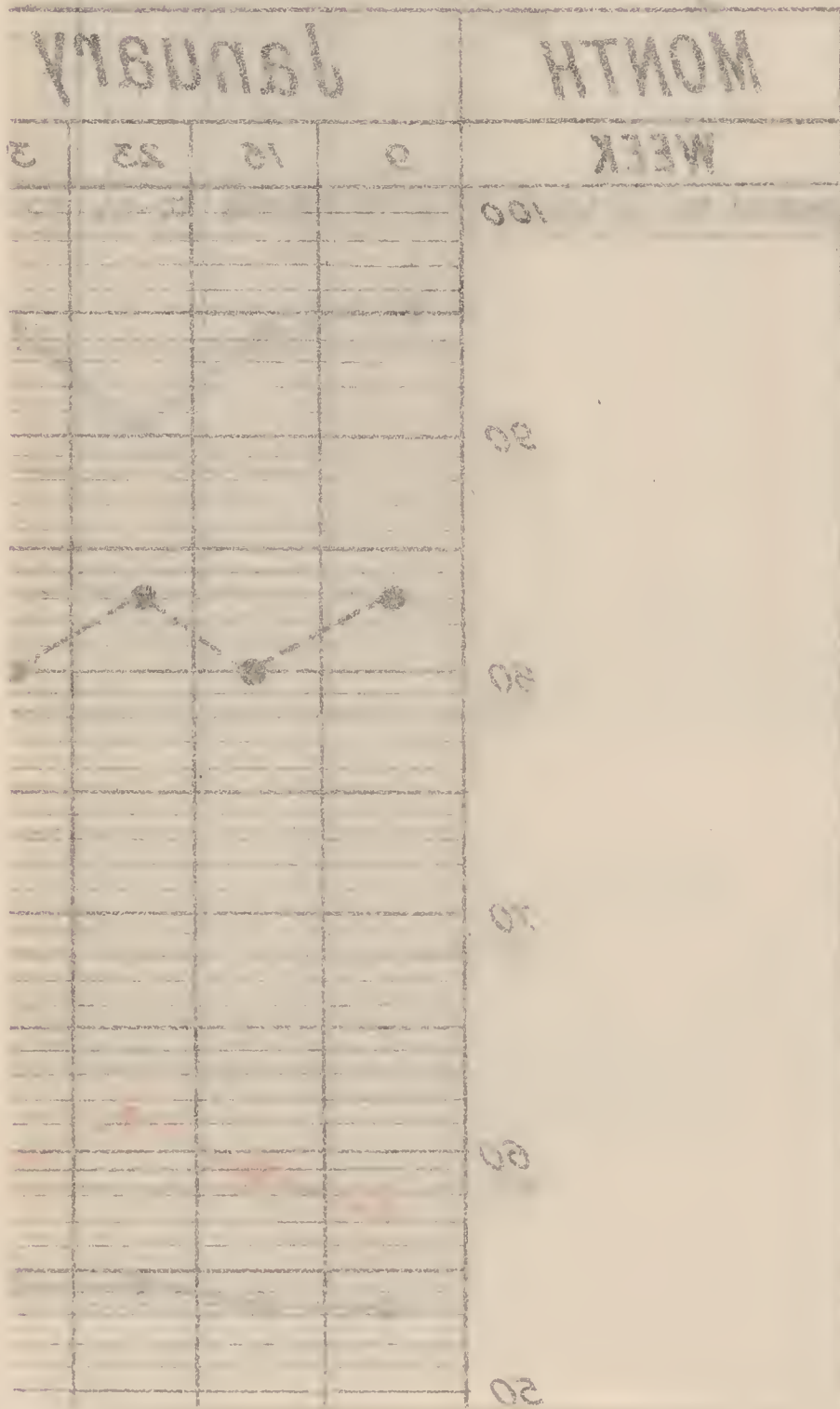
WEEKLY RECORD OF BIRTHS & DEATHS.

Total Deaths from all causes.

Deaths of Children under 1 year.

DEATHS from RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

DEATHS from ZYMOTIC DISEASES (Excluding Diarrhoea).



YEAR 1909.

EXTRACT FROM THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERN-
MENT BOARD 23rd MARCH, 1891.

RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS
OF HEALTH.

(14) He shall also make an annual report to the Sanitary Authority up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken, or which he has advised the Sanitary Authority to take, during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account of the inquiries which he has made as to the conditions injurious to health existing in the district, and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under any statute, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions; and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the Sanitary Authority have power to regulate, with the nature and result of any proceedings, which may have been so required and taken in respect of the same during the year. The report shall also record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk shops, and to factories and workshops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by us, or to the like effect) of the sickness and mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

Vice-Chairman—ALDERMAN HENRY GREEN.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor James Fernley).

COUNCILLORS ALLCOCK, BAILEY, BARNETT, BREWSTER, BUNTING,
NICHOLSON, NODEN, PEERS, STOCKTON, AND WALMSLEY.

MEETINGS—ALTERNATE MONDAYS, at 3-30 p.m.

HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

COUNCILLORS BAILEY, BARNETT, BREWSTER, PEERS, AND WALMSLEY.

MEETINGS—SECOND WEDNESDAY in each Month, at 4 p.m.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN ALFRED ERNEST FERNS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—ALDERMAN HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor James Fernley).

ALDERMAN CHARLES SHARPLES ; COUNCILLORS J. COUPE, W. H. HOLLIS,
J.P., AND R. JOHNSON, J.P.

MEETINGS—SECOND TUESDAY in each Month at 4 p.m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Food Inspector.....W. BUTLER*.

Factory and Workshop Inspector.....C. R. BILLINGHAM.

Drainage and Plumbing Inspector.....J. ASHTON*.

Female Sanitary Inspectors { MRS. M. E. FORSTER*.
MISS K. M. JONES*.
 MRS. R. G. CLIFT* (commenced May 10th, resigned August 28th, 1909)
MISS E. B. SWAN* (commenced September 20th).

District Inspectors { R. G. CHILD*.
G. BOTTOMLEY* (resigned September 11th).
T. A. CARTLEDGE* (resigned November 20th).
R. WILSON*.
J. BROWN (commenced September 13th).

* *Those marked with an asterisk have obtained the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute.*

Clerks { H. BAILEY.
G. W. YATES.

Office Boy { H. MAWDSLEY (resigned May 1st).
W. BELL (commenced May 3rd).

Ambulance Attendant.....G. WEBB.

Disinfector.....J. RAYNER.

HERBERT E. CORBIN, B.Sc., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Medical Officer of Health.

**To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the County Borough of Stockport.**

Mr. MAYOR and GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Health of your Borough for the year 1909.

The birth-rate was 26.33. This compares favourably with the birth-rate of England and Wales, which was 25.6, and also with that of the 76 great towns, which was 25.7 per thousand of the population, although it is the lowest rate recorded for this Borough.

It is satisfactory that the death-rate is the lowest on record for the Borough, being 17.96 per thousand of the population. The lowest previous record was 18.22 in 1905.

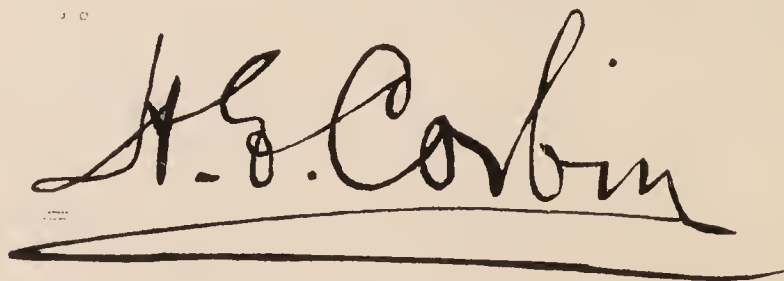
Scarlet Fever has been very prevalent during the year, and the Isolation Hospital has been taxed to the utmost to accommodate cases in which removal was imperative.

The Housing Committee have met regularly during the year, and the work which has been carried out under this Committee has already been very considerable.

The work of the Department has been very satisfactory, and I have to express my thanks to the Health Committee for the support which they have given to my suggestions; and also to my Staff, who have worked extremely well during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. G. Corbin". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "H". Below the signature is a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that serves as a decorative underline.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Stockport,
May 30th, 1910.

PART I.

Statistical.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

1909.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA.

	Stockport.	England and Wales	76 Great Towns.	143 Smaller Towns.	England & Wales less the 219 Towns.
Estimated Population. Mid-year, 1909	103,706	—	—	—	—
Area in Acres	5,485	—	—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000	26.33	25.6	25.7	24.8	25.6
General Death Rate, per 1,000	17.96	14.5	15.6	14.5	13.6
Deaths of Infants under One Year, per 1,000 Births.	132	109	118	111	98
Death Rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	1.73	1.12	1.42	1.08	0.80
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption)	1.39	—	—	—	—
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases ..	0.63	—	—	—	—

In the graphic chart forming the frontispiece of the Report weekly records can be seen at a glance of deaths and births, together with deaths from certain special causes. The average weekly temperature and relative humidity is also given. Thus at a glance many useful facts may be seen in this chart which has been carefully prepared by Inspector Butler.

Population.

The population of the Borough estimated up to Midsummer, 1909, is 103,706. At the last Census in 1901 the population was only 92,832, and the present population is obtained by calculation on the assumption that the rate of increase which occurred from the 1891 to the 1901 Census has not changed from 1901 to the present time. This is too much to assume, inasmuch as the rate of increase of a population of a manufacturing town must necessarily vary from time to time according to its commercial prosperity; so that in 1911, when the next Census will reveal the actual population of the Borough, it will most probably be found that the estimated population will differ considerably from the enumerated population at that Census.

The importance of obtaining the correct figure for a population cannot be over-estimated, inasmuch as upon that figure depends the whole of the statistics relating to birth-rates, death-rates, and disease-rates.

Further, the error which must accrue from an estimated population increases with the time which lapses between the actual Census enumeration and the estimated figure.

It has been urged that a new Census Act should provide for a quinquennial enumeration; and while the decennial Census would provide all the detailed information necessary, it would suffice if the intermediate five yearly Census included a simple enumeration of the population, having regard only to age and sex; and thus a very valuable check would be obtained on estimates of population which would make the national vital statistics reliable and accurate.

ESTIMATION FROM THE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

--The number of inhabited houses in the Borough during the year 1909 was 25,142. The number of persons per inhabited house at the 1891 Census was 4.53, and in 1901 was 4.36. Assuming that the same rate of decrease has been maintained, the number of persons per inhabited house for this year will be approximately represented by the figure 4.2; and according to this method of estimation a population of 105,596 is obtained.

ESTIMATION FROM THE NATURAL INCREASE.—The actual excess of births over deaths registered within the Borough gives a figure known as the natural increase. For this purpose the population at the last Census cannot be taken owing to the extension of the Borough, but the estimated figure for 1902 (the year following the Borough extension) of 94,422 may be taken as correct, and adding to this the excess of births over deaths up to the present time, viz., 6,610, an estimate of 101,032 is obtained. This estimate is probably too low, owing to the tendency of migration from the country to the towns.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for a statement of the number of houses built during the year. Of the 490 houses erected the majority have been in Edgeley, Shaw Heath, Heaviley, and Reddish North Wards.

<i>Name of Ward.</i>	<i>No. of houses built during 1909.</i>
Lancashire Hill	20
Heaton Lane	2
Old Road	2
Portwood.....	6
St. Mary's	—
Vernon	16
Spring Bank	—
Hollywood.....	—
Edgeley	124
Shaw Heath	113
St. Thomas'	—
Hempshaw Lane	12
Cale Green	—
Heaviley	96
Reddish North	79
Reddish South	20
Total	490

Based upon the estimate of the Registrar-General and upon the figures above quoted of the Borough Surveyor, an estimate has been made of the various Ward populations, and the figures are given herewith as showing the distribution of the population and the density of the various districts.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acre- age.</i>	<i>Estim- ated Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Per- sons per Acre.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acre- age.</i>	<i>Estim- ated Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Per- sons per Acre.</i>
Lancashire Hill	145	5300	36.55	Edgeley	331	7910	23.89
Heaton Lane ..	234	6410	27.39	Shaw Heath ..	392	9180	23.42
Old Road	114	6025	52.85	St. Thomas'...	53	5638	106.38
Portwood	324	7710	23.79	Hempshaw L'e	146	5535	37.91
St. Mary's.....	91	3753	41.24	Cale Green.....	145	6780	46.76
Vernon	427	6180	14.47	Heaviley	1115	8058	7.22
Spring Bank...	81	5000	61.73	Reddish North.	786	7152	9.09
Hollywood.....	346	8595	24.84	Reddish South	755	4480	5.93
				<i>Whole Borough</i>	5485	103,706	18.90

Growth of Stockport.

Year.	Inhabited Houses.	Houses Vacant.	Building.	Population.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
1841	8814	†1157	..	†50495	7495	..	17.43	..
1851	10568	..	..	†53835	3340	..	6.61	..
1861	11298	..	..	†54682	847	..	1.57	..
1871	..	..	..	†53001	..	1681	..	3.07
1881	13007	*†1558	74	†59553	6552	..	12.36	..
1891	15573	*†1216	100	†70263	10710	..	17.93	..
1892	..	..	..	71000	737	.	1.04	..
1893	16269	*870	170	71930	930	..	1.309	..
1894	16397	*804	150	72770	840	..	1.16	..
1895	16859	*876	100	73620	850	..	1.16	..
1896	17190	*890	120	74480	860	.	1.16	..
1897	17693	*613	197	75350	870	..	1.16	..
1898	17888	*561	..	76220	870	..	1.15	..
1899	18148	*600	197	77100	880	..	1.15	..
1900	18320	*697	220	78000	900	..	1.16	..
1901	†17982	*†753	†71	†78897	897	..	1.15	..
1902	21872	*844	180	†94422	15525	..	19.67	..
1903	22158	*875	194	95709	1287	..	1.36	..
1904	22684	*1007	205	97008	1299	..	1.35	..
1905	23056	*1056	300	98320	1312	..	1.35	..
1906	23499	*1167	285	99646	1326	..	1.35	..
1907	24051	*1097	230	100986	1340	..	1.34	..
1908	24583	*1013	260	102339	1353	..	1.34	..
1909	25142	*833	280	103706	1367	..	1.34	..

† Census Return.

* Not including lock-up shops, factories, and warehouses unoccupied at night, which number at the present time 1156.

‡ Borough Extension.

Marriages.

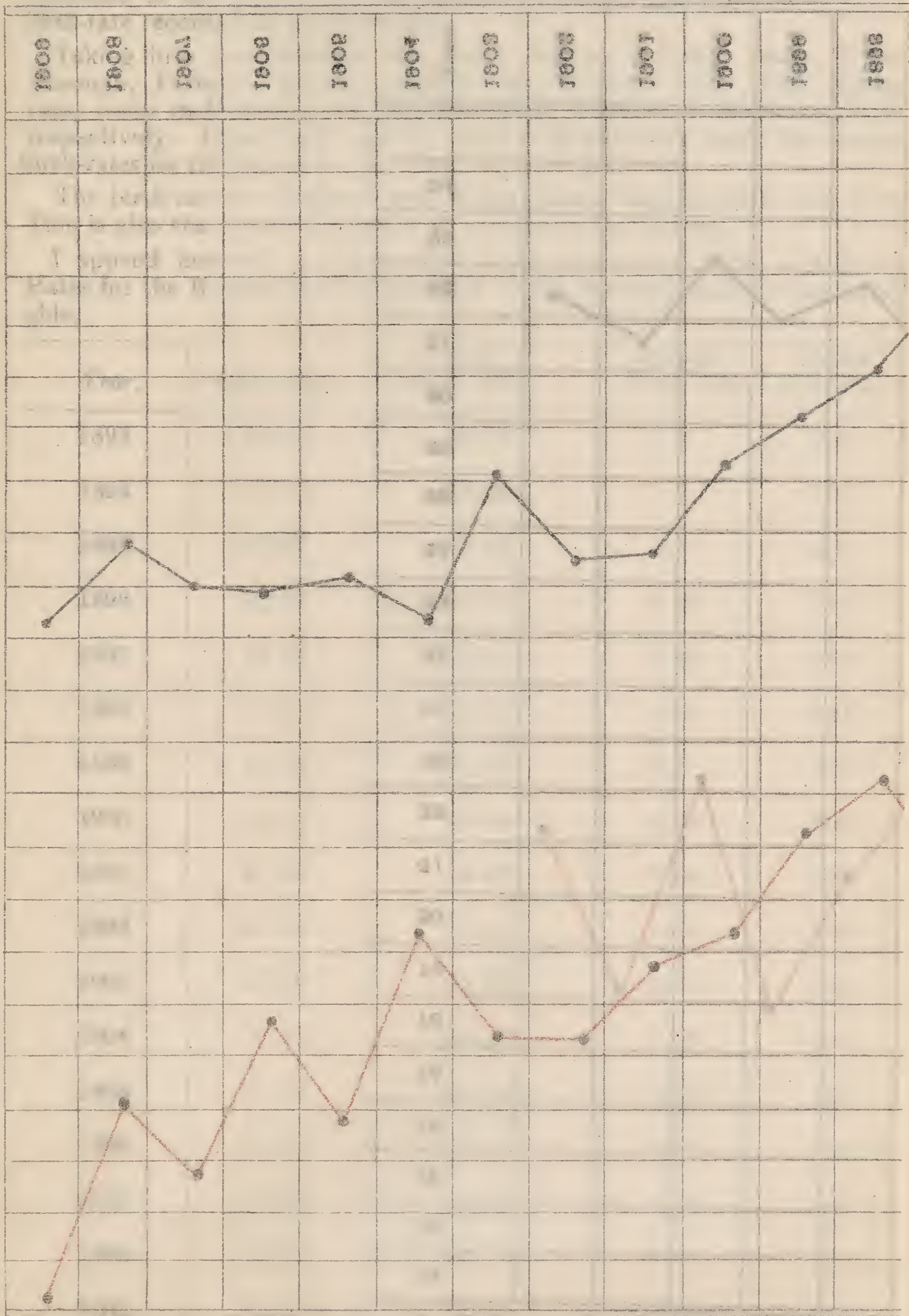
The number of Marriages solemnised during 1909 was 856, or 77 more than in 1908, the marriage rate per 1,000 persons living being 16.5.

Of the 856 marriages during the year 516 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 85 under Roman Catholic rites, 135 according to the rites of other religious denominations, and 120 at the Registrar's Office.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Marriages.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Living.</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales.</i>
1893	486	13.5	14.7
1894	615	16.9	15.1
1895	680	18.4	15.0
1896	585	15.7	15.8
1897	689	18.2	16.0
1898	706	18.5	16.3
1899	754	19.8	16.5
1900	753	19.3	16.0
1901	687	17.4	15.9
1902	808	17.1	15.8
1903	711	14.8	15.6
1904	811	16.7	15.2
1905	837	17.02	15.3
1906	902	18.1	15.6
1907	862	17.07	15.8
1908	779	15.2	14.9
1909	856	16.5	14.6

WIMBOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

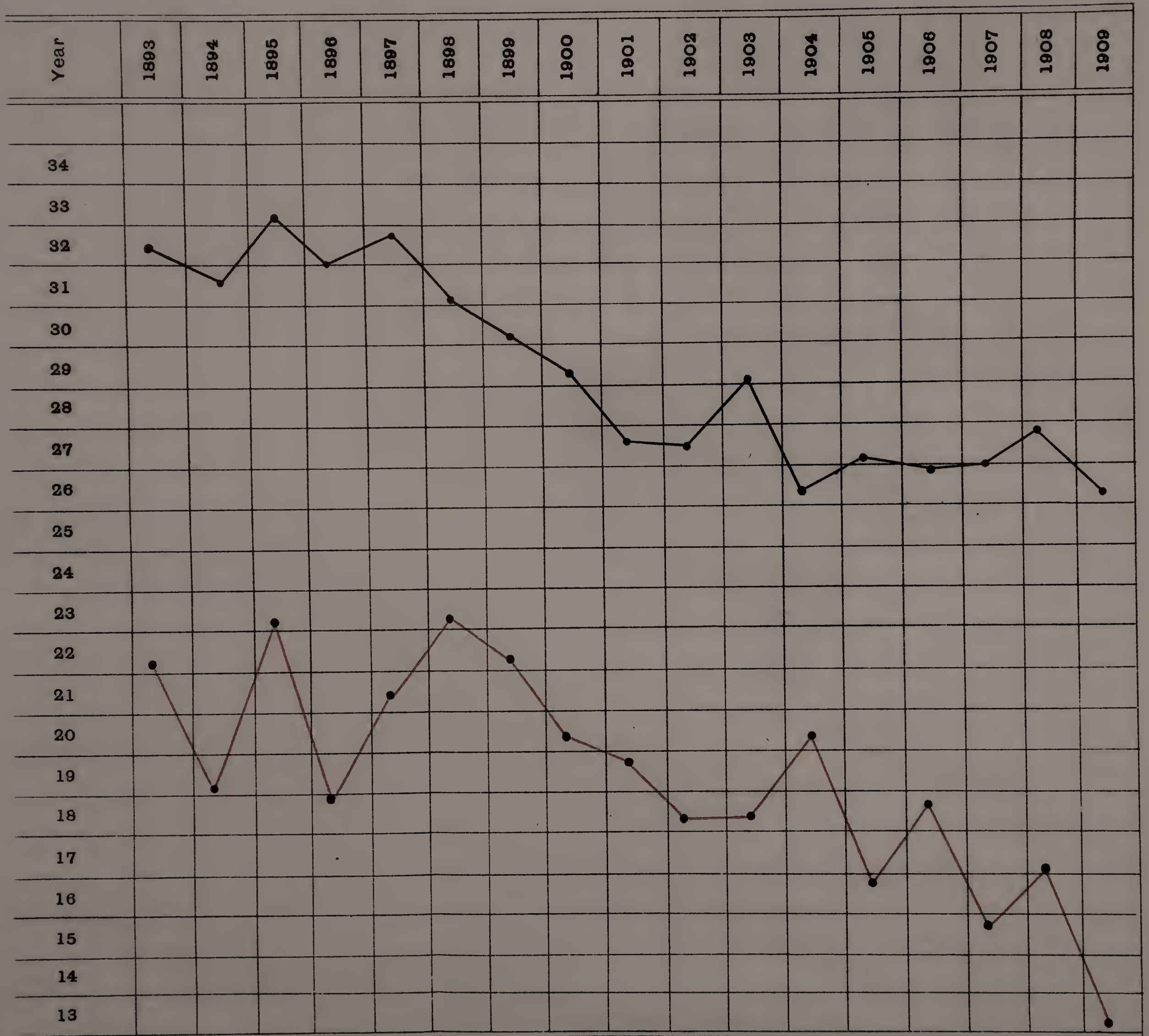
The Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population,
and Mortality Rate per cent. of Registered Births,
for the past 17 years (1893-1909).



Birth-rate indicated by Black Lines.
Mortality Rate indicated by Red Lines.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Chart showing the Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population,
and the Infant Mortality Rate per cent. of Registered Births,
for the past 17 years (1893-1909).



Birth Rate Indicated by Black Lines.
Infant Mortality Rate Indicated by Red Lines.

Births.

During the year 1909, 2,731 births have been registered in your district, viz., 1,383 males and 1,348 females. The birth-rate, calculated per thousand of the population per annum, is 26.33. This is the lowest birth-rate recorded for the Borough.

Taking into consideration the rates in the different wards of the Borough, Portwood has the highest rate of 32.68. The next highest rates occur in Heaviley and Reddish North Wards with 32.02 and 31.88 respectively. Cale Green and St. Mary's Wards have again the lowest birth-rates for the year, viz., 16.96 and 19.18 respectively.

The birth-rate for England and Wales during the year 1909 was 25.6. This is also the lowest birth-rate on record for the country.

I append herewith a comparative statement of the Birth and Death Rates for the Borough for the years for which accurate statistics are available.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Nett Death Rate.</i>	<i>Zymotic Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
1893	32.54	24.25	4.9	222
1894	31.68	19.00	1.6	192
1895	33.36	25.40	4.5	231
1896	32.06	21.30	3.08	189
1897	32.82	22.89	5.09	214
1898	31.23	21.60	4.2	231
1899	30.28	21.67	4.5	221
1900	29.44	22.64	2.29	203
1901	27.70	19.63	3.04	197
1902	27.59	19.40	1.95	183
1903	29.25	20.08	2.52	184
1904	26.45	21.59	3.33	203
1905	27.13	18.22	2.20	168
1906	26.95	21.07	3.27	186
1907	27.03	19.02	1.76	158
1908	27.94	19.99	2.99	171
1909	26.33	17.96	1.73	132

Illegitimacy.

During the year 1909 there have been 103 illegitimate births registered in the Borough, being a decrease of 9 on the number registered last year. The mortality among these was 194.2 per thousand births registered. If this be compared to the mortality of 132.5 among children born in wedlock, it will be seen that the chances of life among these infants are decreased considerably by the circumstances of their birth. Such children are in a very large number of cases nursed out by persons receiving reward for the same, and unfortunately in many cases suffer from very considerable neglect.

The Children's Act of 1908 is now extended so that supervision of persons who undertake the nursing of one or more infants apart from their parents is carried out, and thus many cases which were not included under the Infant Life Protection Act of 1897 obtain proper inspection and supervision.

Another very valuable Section of the Act prevents persons receiving nursed-out children in any premises which are overcrowded, dangerous, or insanitary.

The value of this Act is bound to assert itself if properly carried out, and that more especially among this section of births.

In the following table is shewn the number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough during the past 11 years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1899	90	1905.....	100
1900	125	1906.....	78
1901	61	1907.....	81
1902	57	1908.....	112
1903	105	1909.....	103
1904	103		

<i>Esti- mated popula- tion, 1908.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Illegitimate Births.</i>		<i>Total deaths under 1 year of age.</i>	<i>Infan- tile mor- tality per 1000 births.</i>	<i>Deaths of illegiti- mates under one year of age.</i>	<i>Illegitimate infantile mortality per 1000 illegitimate births.</i>
	<i>Legit- imate.</i>	<i>Illegit- imate.</i>	<i>to 1000 living.</i>	<i>to 1000 births.</i>				
102339	2748	112	1.09	39.2	489	170.9	38	339.3
103706	2628	103	0.99	37.7	362	132.5	20	194.2

Still-Births.

The Central Midwives' Board has made it compulsory for all midwives to notify to the Local Supervising Authority still-births which occur in their district. During the year 1909, 99 still-births have been brought to the notice of the Department by midwives. This is an increase of 13 over last year, and it is probable that this indicates wider knowledge of the responsibility of midwives to notify to the Medical Officer of Health.

Deaths.

The number of deaths recorded for the Borough during the year 1909 is 1,725, of which 895 were males and 830 females.

The actual number of deaths which occurred in the Borough was 1,758. To this number is added 47 deaths of Stockport residents which occurred in other districts, and from the total thus obtained 80 deaths occurring in Stockport of persons belonging to other districts have been subtracted.

The death-rate per thousand of the estimated population amounts to 17.96. This figure is corrected for the age and sex distribution of the Borough by multiplying the death-rate obtained from the actual number of deaths and the estimated population by the Registrar General's factor of 1.0804.

It is satisfactory to note that for the year 1909 the death-rate is the lowest on record for the Borough, the previous lowest record being 18.22 in 1905; and the average death-rate for the previous 10 years, viz., 1899 to 1908 inclusive, in the Borough being 20.33.

The factors which have contributed to produce this very satisfactory rate are as follows:—

The infant mortality has been 132.5 as compared with 170.9 in 1908.

The zymotic death-rate was 1.73 as compared with 2.99 in 1908; and, further, only 65 deaths from diarrhoea were recorded during the year as compared with 153 in the previous year.

These low rates may be attributed in the main to the favourable climatic conditions which existed throughout the year, and unquestionably the low average temperature prevented to a large extent the spread of epidemic diarrhoea, which is extremely fatal, and accounts for a high death roll among infants in hot summers.

While giving the greater credit to influences over which we have no control, there is little doubt that improved conditions of sanitation and social education have played some part in producing this desirable fall in the death-rate.

In the following table are shewn the deaths which occurred within the district of persons not belonging thereto :—

<i>Where from.</i>	DIED IN.			
	<i>Workhouse Hospital.</i>	<i>Work- house.</i>	<i>Infirmary.</i>	<i>Elsewhere.</i>
Hyde	25	—	—	—
Woodley	2	—	2	—
Bredbury	2	—	2	—
Romiley	—	—	2	—
Compstall	1	—	1	—
Marple	4	—	—	—
Offerton	1	—	—	—
Hazel Grove	—	1	—	—
Birch Vale	—	—	1	—
New Mills	—	—	2	—
Tideswell	1	—	—	—
Poynton.....	1	—	1	—
Cheadle	5	—	1	—
Cheadle Hulme	2	—	—	—
Heaton Chapel	—	—	2	—
Heaton Mersey	5	—	1	—
Denton.....	3	1	—	—
Ashton	1	—	—	—
Gorton	—	—	—	2
Levenshulme.....	1	—	—	—
Fallowfield	1	—	—	—
Didsbury	—	—	—	1
Audenshaw	1	—	—	—
Manchester	1	—	—	1
Royton	—	—	—	1
Stoke-on-Trent	—	1	—	—
Totals.....	57	3	15	5

In the following table are shewn the deaths which occurred without the district of persons belonging thereto :—

Manchester (Royal Infirmary)	9	Salford (Royal Hospital)	1
„ (Ancoats Hospital) ...	1	Liverpool (Nursing Home, Mary-	
„ (Northern Hospital) ..	1	land Street)	1
„ (St. Mary’s Hospital) .	1	Do., (Mill Road Infirmary)	1
„ (Ear Hospital, Byrom		Leeds (General Infirmary).....	1
Street)	1	Cheadle (Royal Asylum).....	2
„ (Nursing Home, Nelson		Macclesfield (Parkside Asylum)..	22
Street)	2	Heaton Mersey (Mauldeth Hospital)	1
„ (Do., 23, York Place) .	1	Sandle Bridge (David Lewis	
„ Workhouse	1	Homes)	1

Deaths in Institutions.

In the various public institutions in Stockport 309 persons belonging to the town have died during the year. These deaths have been distributed to the Wards in which the persons were normally resident, as shewn in the following table :—

<i>Ward.</i>	DIED IN.			
	<i>Workhouse Hospital.</i>	<i>Work- house.</i>	<i>Infirmary.</i>	<i>Isolation Hospital.</i>
Lancashire Hill	8	..	2	..
Heaton Lane	16	2	1	2
Old Road	10	1	2	1
Portwood.....	27	4	5	3
St. Mary's	14	3	6	1
Vernon	9	..	3	1
Spring Bank	28	..	1	..
Hollywood.....	16	1	3	1
Edgeley	7	..	2	..
Shaw Heath	23	4	1	1
St. Thomas'	23	2	4	1
Hempshaw Lane	25	..	..	..
Cale Green	6	1	1	1
Heaviley	5	1	3	..
Reddish North	12	2	1	..
Reddish South	10	1	..	..
Totals.....	239	22	35	12

There was also 1 death elsewhere which comes under this heading.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST DECENNIUM

Herein are set out the principal causes of death in the Borough for the past ten years.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>									
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
<i>Seven Chief Zymotics</i> ..	179	240	185	224	300	201	302	165	284	167
Smallpox	..	..	7	5	14	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	5	25	23	27	21	7	3	13	14	14
Diphtheria.....	15	17	11	9	15	7	8	17	14	22
“ Fevers ”— Typhoid and Continued ..	17	14	13	13	11	9	9	8	7	7
Measles	24	51	36	41	65	18	70	20	65	38
Whooping Cough	41	13	33	49	8	32	35	47	31	21
Diarrhœa	77	120	62	80	166	128	177	60	153	65
Influenza	23	12	9	9	11	9	12	13	20	16
Lung Diseases (includ- ing Phthisis)	539	437	529	497	506	425	485	525	488	505
Heart Disease	126	152	199	190	222	197	233	234	243	220
Injury	39	21	63	30	35	31	38	38	41	28

Table I.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1909, and ten previous years.—Name of District, STOCKPORT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institution's &c., in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institution's &c., beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Number.	Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*								
								5	6						7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1899	77,100	2335	30.28	518	221	1738	24.32	278	67	..	1671	23.39			
1900	78,000	2297	29.44	467	203	1823	25.22	280	64	7	1766	24.43			
1901	78,897	2186	27.70	431	197	1617	22.11	293	72	4	1549	21.18			
1902	94,422	2606	27.59	477	183	1856	21.21	325	59	35	1832	20.94			
1903	95,709	2800	29.25	515	183	1806	20.36	257	51	26	1781	20.08			
1904	97,008	2566	26.45	520	202	1953	21.73	329	40	28	1941	21.59			
1905	98,320	2668	27.13	448	168	1701	18.69	269	65	23	1659	18.22			
1906	99,646	2686	26.95	501	186	1968	21.33	354	48	24	1944	21.07			
1907	100,986	2730	27.03	431	157	1812	19.38	379	62	28	1778	19.02			
1908	102,339	2860	27.94	489	171	1921	20.27	398	68	41	1894	19.99			
Averages for years 1899-1908	92,243	2573	27.97	480	187	1819	21.46	316	59	..	1781	20.99			
1909	103,706	2731	26.33	362	132	1758	18.31	384	80	47	1725	17.96			

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The whole of the above Death Rates (in columns 8 and 13) have been corrected by multiplying the figures by the Registrar General's factor, 1.0804

TABLE II.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—NAME OF DISTRICT **STOCKPORT.**

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—LANCASHIRE HILL.				2.—HEATON LANE.				3.—OLD ROAD.				4.—PORTWOOD.				5.—ST MARY'S.				6.—VERNON.				7.—SPRING BANK				8.—HOLLYWOOD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1899 ...	4882	153	105	31	5964	198	132	40	5828	189	120	33	6381	212	135	49	3659	128	122	35	5669	177	110	43	4883	144	136	36	6579	245	175	66
1900 ...	4940	147	84	24	6033	152	144	32	5897	193	105	35	6455	190	168	53	3702	114	123	23	5735	187	133	42	4940	162	151	41	6655	225	143	33
1901 ...	4998	167	93	30	6102	150	144	42	5966	163	106	27	6528	191	144	49	3745	89	89	15	5801	175	116	36	4997	129	117	36	6731	209	140	42
1902 ...	5034	149	99	29	6309	189	158	41	5966	178	126	29	7200	212	157	56	3745	107	89	20	5933	175	116	33	4997	146	139	38	8199	256	150	32
1903 ...	5103	166	72	25	6332	184	125	33	5976	160	116	38	7377	203	148	38	3750	89	102	17	6026	200	115	38	5002	147	129	40	8300	290	122	38
1904 ...	5116	143	114	30	6338	173	157	53	5976	169	143	35	7440	217	159	48	3750	69	94	21	6103	173	129	33	5002	148	126	41	8343	227	160	46
1905 ...	5128	143	85	31	6344	183	112	34	5980	180	121	36	7520	219	152	40	3753	68	81	21	6115	195	105	37	5000	142	91	18	8426	267	144	50
1906 ...	5200	155	122	37	6352	174	141	44	6020	146	122	30	7580	225	162	41	3753	62	94	23	6122	200	93	34	5000	132	134	36	8502	265	168	44
1907 ...	5233	132	93	28	6360	178	106	26	6020	156	119	24	7655	224	153	41	3753	63	70	18	6130	180	114	28	5000	142	115	31	8535	285	153	40
1908 ...	5248	126	112	27	6405	153	123	29	6020	167	117	21	7688	242	176	46	3753	70	77	23	6133	185	114	35	5000	115	116	37	8595	247	160	48
Averages of years 1899 to 1908.)	5094	148	98	29	6254	173	134	37	5965	170	119	31	7182	213	155	46	3736	86	94	22	5977	185	114	36	4982	141	125	35	7886	252	151	44
1909 ...	5300	133	82	20	6410	151	99	16	6025	170	95	24	7710	252	170	36	3753	72	61	4	6180	175	102	26	5000	124	96	28	8595	212	156	36

Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

OF DISTRICT STOCKPORT.

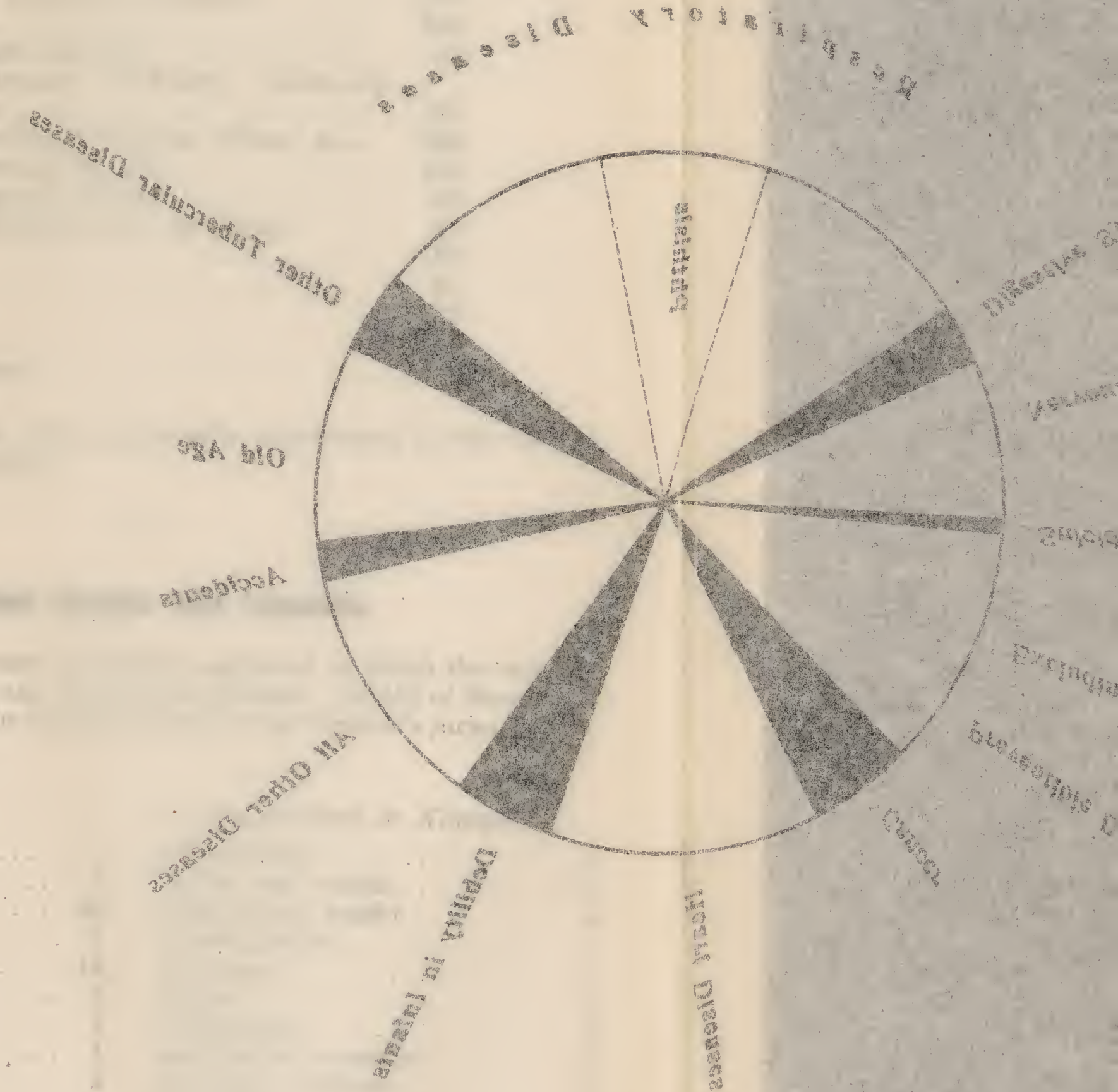
No.	1871		1872		1873		1874	
	Wool	Wool	Wool	Wool	Wool	Wool	Wool	Wool
1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
3000	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
4000	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
5000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
6000	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
7000	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
8000	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
9000	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
10000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
11000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
12000	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
13000	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300
14000	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
15000	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
16000	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
17000	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
18000	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
19000	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
20000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000

NAME OF DISTRICT STOCKPORT.

No.	14. — HEAVILEY.				15. — REDDISH NORTH.				16. — REDDISH SOUTH.				WHOLE BOROUGH.				
	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
	17	4435	103	62	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77100	2335	1671	518
	15	4488	124	91	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78000	2297	1766	467
	13	4540	133	60	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78897	2186	1549	431
	24	6531	154	89	15	5037	165	84	30	3731	104	55	21	94422	2606	1832	477
	24	6692	165	105	27	5210	160	70	16	3766	116	84	22	95709	2800	1781	515
	18	6878	144	97	19	5435	155	75	13	3773	119	73	22	97008	2566	1941	520
	16	7010	137	95	16	5940	173	79	26	3955	95	51	13	98320	2668	1659	448
	14	7273	177	87	11	6275	220	94	25	4095	146	82	24	99646	2686	1944	501
	9	7648	204	116	27	6630	234	106	25	4220	125	95	22	100986	2730	1778	431
	21	7793	238	105	25	6925	280	99	27	4420	147	83	26	102339	2860	1894	489
		6329	158	91	20	5921	198	86	23	3994	121	74	21	92243	2573	1781	480
	11	8058	258	102	13	7152	228	126	28	4480	126	74	19	103706	2731	1725	362

not excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

Stockport = 1909.



showing Chief Causes of Death.

Stockport = 1909.

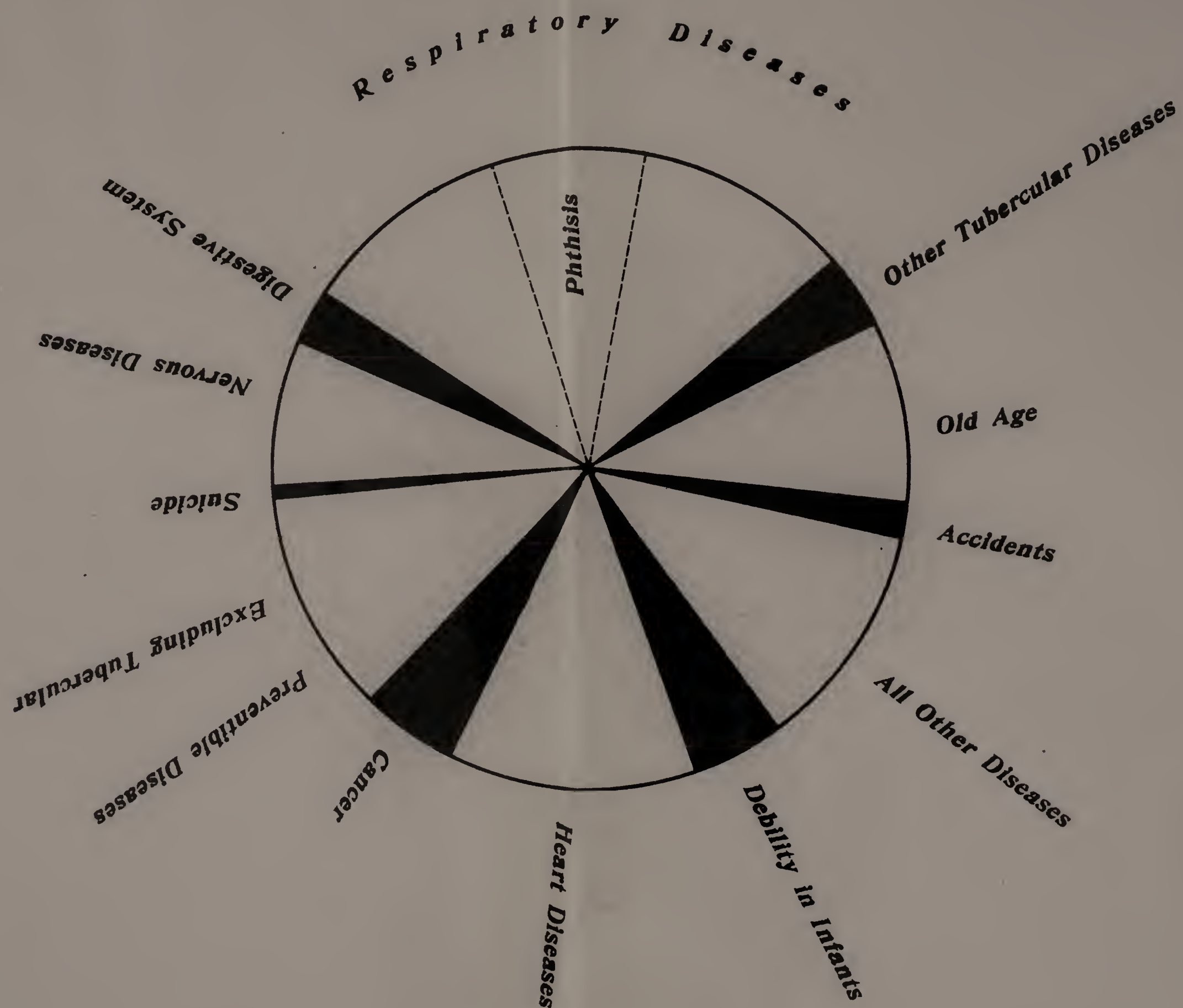


Diagram shewing Chief Causes of Death.

TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL
STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

	<i>No. of deaths.</i>
Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis).....	371
Phthisis	134
Other Tubercular Diseases	61
Preventible Diseases (excluding Tubercular Diseases)	195
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart, &c.)..	220
„ Nervous System	143
„ Digestive System	46
Debility and Wasting, etc., in Infants	81
Old Age.....	160
Cancer	81
Accidents.....	28
Suicides	8
All other Diseases	197

These deaths are in the main graphically represented in the circular chart accompanying the report.

Uncertified Deaths and Inquests.

During the year there were 115 deaths registered in which the cause of death was not certified by any medical practitioner. In 112 of these cases an inquest was held, and the verdicts found by the Coroner's juries may be summarised as follows :—

1.—*Natural Causes*—

Inanition	4
Congenital debility	1
Heart failure (syncope)	26
Heart disease	4
Convulsions	14
Apoplexy	2
Cerebral abscess.....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1
Consumption.....	3
Bronchitis	4
Pneumonia	6
Other natural causes	5

2.—*By Accident or Negligence*—

On railway.....	2
Burns and scalds.....	10
Falls from a height.....	2
Other injuries.....	4
Fractures	1
Shock	2
Suffocation	3
Suffocation, overlain	5
Excessive drinking	1
Drowning	4

3.—*Suicide*—

By hanging and strangulation..	2
By drowning	2
By poison	1
By cut throat	1
Not stated	1

Mortality in different Wards.

The nett general death-rate for the Borough was 17.96 per thousand of the estimated population.

On comparing the death-rate of the various wards of the town it is necessary to take into consideration the age-distribution of the population in these localities, as it is evident that the two extremes of the age-periods are very much higher than the rate at the mean age-period, independently of the conditions of sanitation.

The highest death-rate in the Borough of 24.14 occurred in St. Thomas's Ward, and the lowest death rate of 12.7 occurred in Edgeley Ward. St. Thomas's, Portwood, Spring Bank, Hempshaw Lane, and Hollywood Wards have death-rates above the average, viz., 24.14, 23.82, 20.74, 19.9, 19.6 respectively; while the death-rates in Edgeley, Heaviley, and Cale Green Wards are very low, viz., 12.7, 13.67, and 13.86 respectively.

The ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE includes deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and membranous croup, whooping-cough, typhus, typhoid and continued fever, and diarrhœa; and in the whole Borough 167 deaths occurred under this heading, giving a rate of 1.73 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared with 2.99 during the year 1908.

The highest rate occurred in St. Thomas's Ward, viz., 4.02. This high rate is associated with the density of population, which is greater than that of any other ward in the Borough, a condition of affairs which predisposes considerably to the spread of zymotic disease. Infantile diarrhœa largely contributed to this high rate, more deaths occurring from this disease in this ward than in any other. The lowest rates occurred in St. Mary's and Edgeley Wards, viz., .28 and .47.

The DEATH-RATE FROM PHTHISIS or consumption of the lungs for the whole Borough was 1.39 per thousand during the year 1909, 134 deaths from this disease having occurred. The rates for the different wards vary widely, the highest being in Spring Bank, Hempshaw Lane, and Heaton Lane Wards, with 2.59, 2.14, and 2.02 respectively; the lowest being in Cale Green, Old Road, and Edgeley Wards, viz., .63, .89, and .95 respectively. This form of consumption has a higher death-rate to record than during the previous year, although the total number of deaths from all forms of consumption in the Borough during the year is less than in the previous year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—It is very pleasing to record that the infantile mortality for the whole Borough during the year has come down to the low figure of 132.5, which is the lowest figure on record for the Borough; the rate per thousand births during 1908 being 171, and the previous lowest rate being 158 in 1907.

The highest mortality from this cause occurred in Spring Bank Ward, which held the very high death-rate of 225.8, or nearly a quarter of the

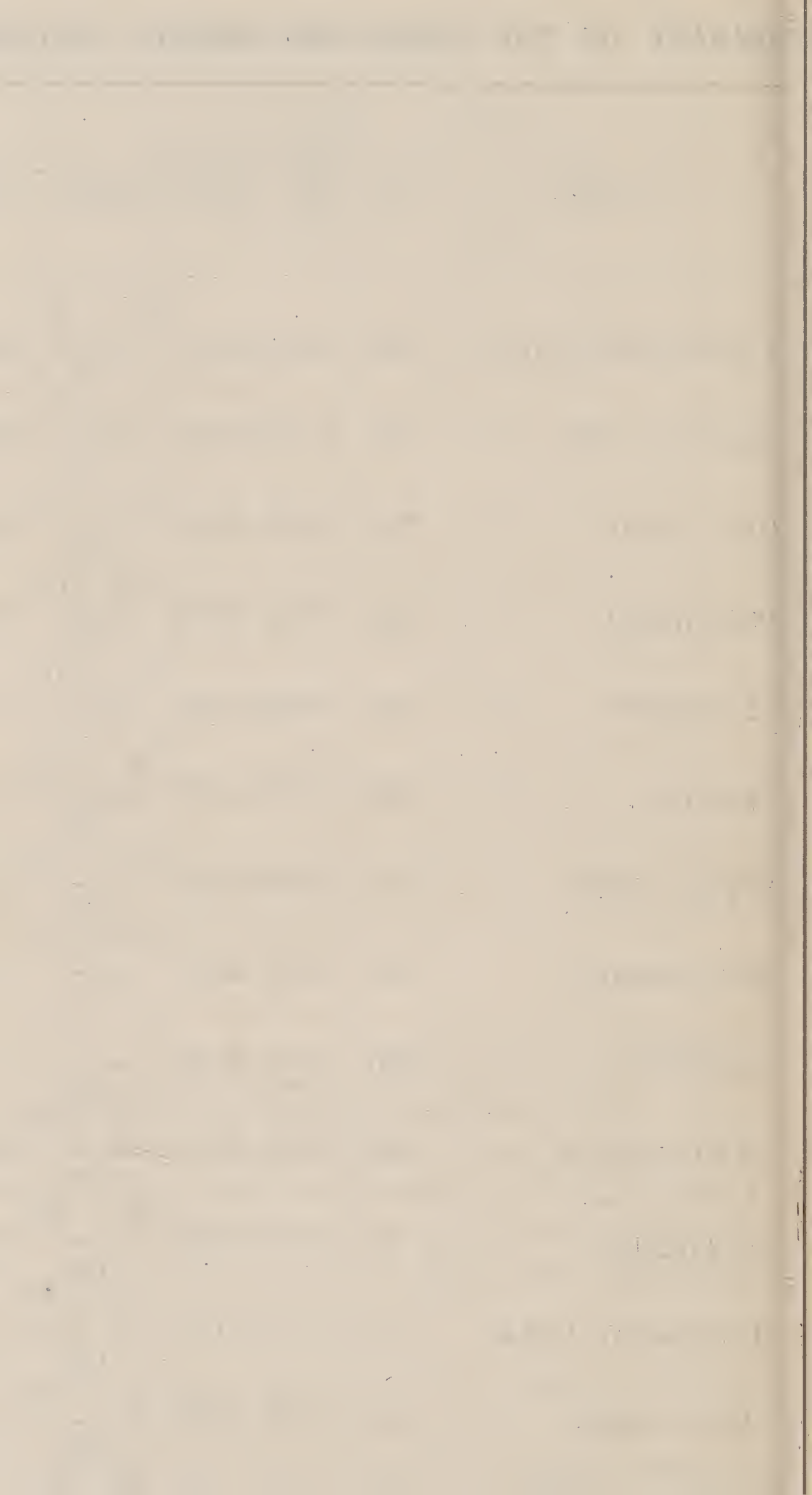
SUMMARY OF THE VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1909

WARD.	Acreage.	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Persons per acre.	No. of Births registered.		Birth rate.	Nett deaths *	Nett Death rate.	No. of de'ths under 1 year of age *	Infant mor- tality rate per 1000 births.	No. of de'ths from 7 prin- cipal Zy- motic dise- ases† *	Zymotic Death rate per 1000.	Zymotic death rate per 1000 (exclud- ing Diarrhoea)	No. of de'ths from Diarrhoea. *	Death rate from Diarrhoea per 1000.	No. of de'ths from Pthi- sis. *	Death rate from Pthibisis per 1000.	No. of de'ths from other Tub'r- cular diseases *	Death rate from other Tuber- cular diseases per 1000.	No. of de'ths from Other Lung Dis- eases. *	Death rate from Other Lung Diseases per 1000.
				M.	F.																
LANCASHIRE HILL ...	145	5,300	36.55	66	67	25.09	82	16.71	20	150.4	9	1.33	0.40	7	1.42	8	1.63	1	0.20	19	3.86
				133																	
HEATON LANE ...	234	6,410	27.39	81	70	23.56	99	16.68	16	105.9	9	1.51	0.84	4	0.67	12	2.02	5	0.84	17	2.86
				151																	
OLD ROAD ...	114	6,025	52.85	91	79	28.21	95	17.02	24	141.2	7	1.25	0.18	6	1.07	5	0.89	7	1.25	21	3.76
				170																	
PORTWOOD ...	324	7,710	23.79	133	119	32.68	170	23.82	36	142.8	20	2.79	2.10	5	0.70	11	1.54	7	0.98	45	6.30
				252																	
ST. MARY'S ...	91	3,753	41.24	41	31	19.18	61	17.55	4	55.5	1	0.28	0.28	...	...	4	1.15	3	0.86	16	4.60
				72																	
VERNON ...	427	6,180	14.47	96	79	28.32	102	17.83	26	148.6	19	3.32	2.62	4	0.69	7	1.22	2	0.34	10	1.74
				175																	
SPRING BANK ...	81	5,000	61.73	66	58	24.80	96	20.74	28	225.8	7	1.51	1.29	1	0.21	12	2.59	2	0.43	23	4.96
				124																	
HOLLYWOOD...	346	8,595	24.84	107	105	24.66	156	19.60	36	169.8	15	1.88	1.13	6	0.75	12	1.50	8	1.00	40	5.02
				212																	
EDGELEY ...	331	7,910	23.89	88	83	21.62	93	12.70	15	87.7	3	0.40	0.27	1	0.13	7	0.95	1	0.13	16	2.17
				171																	
SHAW HEATH ...	392	9,180	23.42	106	127	25.38	154	18.12	29	124.4	16	1.88	1.29	5	0.58	9	1.05	3	0.35	40	4.70
				233																	
ST. THOMAS' ...	53	5,638	106.38	70	80	26.60	126	24.14	28	186.7	21	4.02	2.29	9	1.71	9	1.71	6	1.14	27	5.17
				150																	
HEMPSHAW LANE ..	146	5,535	37.91	71	90	29.09	102	19.90	29	180.01	8	1.56	1.17	2	0.39	11	2.14	4	0.78	25	4.87
				161																	
CALE GREEN ..	145	6,780	46.76	65	50	16.96	87	13.86	11	95.6	3	0.47	0.32	1	0.15	4	0.63	4	0.63	18	2.86
				115																	
HEAVILEY ...	1115	8,058	7.22	133	125	32.02	102	13.67	13	50.38	8	1.07	0.80	2	0.26	8	1.07	3	0.40	17	2.27
				258																	
REDDISH NORTH...	786	7,152	9.09	110	118	31.88	126	19.03	28	122.4	10	1.51	0.75	5	0.75	7	1.05	3	0.45	25	3.77
				228																	
REDDISH SOUTH...	755	4,480	5.93	59	67	28.12	74	17.84	19	150.8	11	2.64	0.96	7	1.68	8	1.92	2	0.48	12	2.89
				126																	
STOCKPORT BOROUGH	5485	103706	18.90	1383	1348	26.33	M 895 F 830 1725	17.96	M 199 F 163 362	132.5	M 87 F 80 167	1.73	1.05	M 38 F 27 65	0.67	M 75 F 59 134	1.39	M 31 F 30 61	0.63	M 205 F 166 371	3.86

* Deaths of Stockport residents in the Union Hospital, Union Workhouse, Infirmary, and Isolation Hospital are here referred to the Wards in which they lived. Deaths within the Borough of Non-residents from out-townships are excluded. (See following table.)

† The "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (typhus, typhoid, and continued), and Diarrhoea.

§ Registrar General's estimate.



total births in this ward. The lowest infantile mortality occurred in Heaviley, viz., 50.38. St. Mary's Ward also had the very low figure of 55.5; these figures are considerably below what can be reasonably expected as the death-rate among young children under one year of age. In St. Mary's Ward only 4 deaths were recorded during the year of infants under one year of age. Moreover the zymotic death-rate of the ward was lower than that of any other ward. This accounts for the low infant mortality, but it contrasts strangely with the high mortality which was recorded in the same ward in 1908.

Infectious Disease Notification Act.

The notifiable diseases include smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid and continued fever, puerperal fever, and erysipelas.

During the year the number of notifiable diseases recorded in the Borough was 860, of which 556 cases were scarlet fever. This latter disease has been uniformly prevalent throughout the year, although there is a decrease of 18 on the number reported during 1908.

Seventy-three cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, which shows an increase of 24 cases over those notified in the previous year. The 3 cases which are notified under the heading of membranous croup do not directly represent the number of such cases, as in the notification form the Practitioner frequently does not specifically notify this form of diphtheria.

Thirty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported, as compared with 49 during 1908.

Nine cases of puerperal fever were notified, which is a low figure for the Borough, although 4 of these cases died, giving a high death-rate of 44 per cent. of the cases.

Of erysipelas 52 cases were reported, but the mild nature of this disease is indicated by the fact that only 3 deaths were reported under this head.

One hundred and twenty-nine cases of phthisis were notified during the year. Pulmonary tuberculosis became notifiable among poor persons (i.e., any person who is or has been in receipt of relief from the poor-rate) by the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908. These regulations came into force on the 1st January, 1909, and during the year 105 cases of phthisis have been notified under this head; the remaining 24 cases were notified under the voluntary system. Of the 105 Poor-Law cases 45 were notified during the first month of the year; this large number is accounted for by the fact that very many cases of phthisis were actually under treatment in Poor-Law institutions at the time of these regulations coming into force.

Three cases of smallpox were reported in the month of March.

CASES REPORTED DURING 1909.

Month.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas	Phthisis. Voluntary	Poor Law	Total
January	..	53	10	..	7	..	1	7	4	45	127
February	..	45	8	..	6	..	1	5	6	7	78
March...	3	36	11	1	2	..	..	5	3	11	72
April....	..	43	12	1	2	..	..	1	2	6	67
May	..	30	3	..	4	..	1	3	..	10	51
June ...	..	47	3	..	2	..	1	7	1	2	63
July	..	48	1	1	3	..	2	5	4	2	66
August .	..	52	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	62
Sept'mb'r	..	47	3	..	2	..	..	3	..	9	64
October .	..	57	3	..	2	..	1	3	..	2	68
Nov'mb'r	..	59	5	..	4	..	1	7	2	5	83
Dec'mber	..	39	10		1	..	1	3	2	3	59
Totals...	3	556	70	3	38	..	9	52	24	105	860
			73						129		

Vaccination.

In the following tables the returns relating to primary vaccination of infants during the decennium, 1899—1908, in the various registration districts of Stockport are exhibited. It is to be noted that these registration districts formerly included portions of Reddish, Heaton Norris, and Brinnington outside the Borough boundaries, but a re-arrangement of the district was effected in 1903, so that a slight variation in the figures results. The number of certificates of successful primary vaccination, at all ages, received during the last ten years has been as follows:—

1900	.....	2,062
1901	.....	2,217
1902	.....	2,368
1903	.....	2,466
1904	.....	2,242
1905	.....	2,202
1906	.....	2,099
1907	.....	2,038
1908	.....	1,753
1909	.....	1,534

TABLE III.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURNS. STOCKPORT DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1909.

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV. Isolation Fever Hospital is situated in Heavily (marked A.)

Smallpox Isolation Hospital is situated in Reddish South (marked B.)

This case was removed home for treatment.

Year ending 31st December.	No. of Births registered	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.	Unaccounted for.
1899	2725	1926	18	..	52	439	60	8	151	71
1900	2719	2062	16	..	55	417	51	14	87	17
1901	2566	2031	4	..	52	363	*29	8	65	14
(1)1902	1937	1450	3	..	28	303	†32	45	65	36
1903	2800	2179	6	..	41	392	‡69	7	94	14
1904	2566	1998	6	1	31	385	a50	2	79	14
1905	2668	2039	4	..	47	366	b81	2	126	4
1906	2686	2018	9	..	79	396	c67	3	117	7
1907	2730	1896	12	..	159	363	d99	8	184	13
1908	2860	1622	15	..	506	373	e85	8	210	43
<i>Totals</i>	26257	19221	93	1	1050	3797	623	105	1178	233

I am indebted to the courtesy of C. F. Johnson, Esq., solicitor, Clerk to the Guardians, for these figures.

*	8	of these cases will never be fit to be vaccinated.
†	7	„ „ „ „
‡	16	„ „ „ „
a	15	„ „ „ „
b	25	„ „ „ „
c	20	„ „ „ „
d	36	„ „ „ „
e	34	„ „ „ „

The figures for the years 1903-7 are for the Borough only.

(1) Owing to the former Registration Districts not being co-terminous with the Borough, the figures for 1902 only relate to a portion of the Borough.

The number of children in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection have been received during 1909 amounts to 506, and is far in excess of the number received during any previous year; in fact, is almost equal to the number of cases of conscientious objection for the previous ten years. This very high figure indicates the ease with which exemption may be obtained under the Vaccination Act of 1907, and it is to be feared that if such an increase in unvaccinated children is maintained, the possibility of smallpox spreading among the community will be greatly increased thereby.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Fifty-nine deaths occurred due to these diseases during the year, 38 being due to measles and 21 to whooping-cough. This figure is considerably below the average for the previous ten years, viz., 80.3. In the case of measles 10 deaths occurred under 1 year, and 27 between the ages of 1 and 5; while in the case of whooping cough 10 deaths occurred under 1 year of age, and 10 between the ages of 1 and 5.

Far the majority of cases of measles occur in infants under 5 years of age, and it is in the Infants' Departments of Elementary Schools that this disease makes its greatest ravages, and there is no doubt that the disease is aided in its tendency to spread by the aggregation of infants in Public Elementary Schools. The great difficulty in controlling the disease arises from the fact that the infection has spread to other children before the disease manifests itself in the first instance, as the pre-eruptive period of three or four days before the rash makes itself evident is the most infectious period of the illness. Bronchitis is an invariable complication of measles, and it is to this and broncho-pneumonia that the infants attacked by these diseases succumb.

Attached is a statement of the number of deaths due to measles and whooping cough continued from previous Reports.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deaths due to Measles and Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Deaths due to remainder of the Zymotic Diseases except Diarrhœa.</i>
1893	70	94
1894	4	32
1895	116	53
1896	51	55
1897	111	43
1898	73	35
1899	124	24
1900	65	37
1901	64	56
1902	69	54
1903	90	54
1904	73	61
1905	50	23
1906	105	20
1907	67	38
1908	96	35
1909	59	43

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 1909 556 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the Borough, as compared with 574 in 1908. The highest incidence occurred during October and November, and the lowest in May. This is characteristic of the usual seasonal incidence of the disease, although the fluctuations between the maximum and minimum number of cases were less than is usually evidenced throughout the year.

Fourteen deaths from this disease occurred during the year, viz., 10 males and 4 females, giving a case mortality of 2.5 as compared with 2.4 during 1908. The case mortality is the number of deaths which occur per hundred cases of the disease. The death-rate per thousand of the population was .145, which is practically the same as last year.

These figures are interesting inasmuch as they show that the character of the epidemic so far as the virulence and incidence is concerned is almost identical with that of the previous year.

The death-rate per thousand persons living for England and Wales during 1908 was .08, being the lowest death-rate for this disease recorded.

Of the 14 deaths 11 occurred between the ages of 1 and 5, and 3 between the ages of 5 and 15.

With regard to the incidence of the disease in various parts of the town, the highest number of cases were notified in Vernon Ward, viz., 63, while the lowest occurred in Spring Bank Ward.

One hundred and fifty-four of these cases occurred between the ages of 1 and 5, and 335 between the ages of 5 and 15.

It will thus be seen that far the majority of cases occur among children of the school-age, and in Mixed Departments of the Public Elementary Schools.

Only 7 cases occurred in children under 1 year, showing a great contrast between the susceptibility of infants at this age to scarlet fever and their susceptibility to measles, whooping cough, and summer diarrhoea.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year 1909.</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.</i>	<i>Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of the population.</i>
Lancashire Hill	30	5300	77	5.7
Heaton Lane	27	6410	74	4.2
Old Road	46	6025	83	7.6
Portwood	44	7710	70	5.7
St. Mary's	18	3753	72	4.8
Vernon	63	6180	84	10.2
Spring Bank	7	5000	71	1.4
Hollywood	38	8595	47	4.4
Edgeley.....	57	7910	67	7.2
Shaw Heath	54	9180	69	5.9
St. Thomas'	16	5638	56	2.8
Hempshaw Lane.....	34	5535	68	6.1
Cale Green	25	6780	52	3.7
Heaviley	32	8058	56	4.0
Reddish North	32	7152	50	4.5
Reddish South	15	4480	60	3.3
Infirmery	18	..	100	..
Union Workhouse ...	..	..	..	..
Union Hospital	..	..	..	..

TABULAR STATEMENT OF RETURN CASES.

Discharged Patient						Notes as to any abnormality on Discharge	Onset and number of return case	Interval between discharge of patient and onset of return case
No. in Register	Age	Sex	Date of Discharge	Days in Hospital	Length of Illness			
543	4	M.	22/12/08	90	93	—	1/1/09 (2)	10 days.
664	18	F.	29/12/08	48	49	—	5/1/09 (20)	7 „
739	9	M.	12/1/09	40	41	—	3/2/09 (139)	22 „
749	3	F.	29/1/09	54	56	—	7/2/09 (146)	9 „
122	11	F.	9/3/09	38	42	Chronic Tonsillitis	14/3/09 (250)	5 „
123	17	F.	12/3/09	39	42	—	15/3/09 (252)	3 „
							15/3/09 (253)	3 „
127	2	F.	16/3/09	43	47	—	27/3/09 (277)	11 „
190	2	F.	6/4/09	45	49	—	18/4/09 (331)	12 „
167	4	M.	29/4/09	73	75	Chronic Nasal Excoriation	7/5/09 (369)	8 „
239	8	F.	4/5/09	53	54	Chronic Enlarged Tonsils	16/5/09 (389)	12 „
414	6	M.	20/7/09	43	47	—	1/8/09 (544)	12 „
429	5	M.	27/7/09	42	44	Slight Chronic Pharyngitis	31/7/09 (541)	4 „
555	11	F.	14/9/09	35	40	—	2/10/09 (675)	18 „
632	3 ¹⁰ ₁₂	M.	26/10/09	40	42	—	29/10/09 (734)	3 „
728	5	F.	30/11/09	33	39	—	7/12/09 (836)	7 „
720	7	F.	7/12/09	42	44	Chronic Adenitis	12/12/09 (844)	5 „
741	9	F.	10/12/09	37	41	—	24/12/09 (872)	14 „
769	6	F.	21/12/09	39	42	—	26/12/09 (873)	5 „

Diphtheria.

Seventy-three cases of diphtheria and membranous croup were reported during the year, as compared with 49 during 1908. The cause of this disease is a bacillus known as the klebs lœffler bacillus; when this bacillus attacks the larynx and trachea it is known as membranous croup, and frequently produces death by blocking up the air passages. When it attacks the throat alone it is simply known as diphtheria.

Twenty-four of these cases occurred between the ages of 1 and 5, and 34 between the ages of 5 and 15.

Twenty-two deaths occurred from diphtheria, 10 of which were between the ages of 1 and 5, and 9 between 5 and 15. Two of these deaths were reported as croup, the other 20 being reported as diphtheria.

The death-rate from diphtheria per thousand of the population was .22, which is higher than that of last year, and is higher than the average for the last 5 years for the whole of England.

The case mortality is very high, being 30.1 as compared with 28.5 for last year. This indicates again that the disease is very virulent in type, although no definite epidemic incidence occurred.

The highest number of cases were reported in St. Thomas's and Edgeley Wards, viz., 12 and 10 respectively. No cases occurred in Old Road and St. Mary's Wards.

A tabular statement is given of the sanitary circumstances associated with cases of diphtheria notified during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF NOTIFIED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA, 1909.

YEAR 1909.

29

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
3	Johnson Street . . .	12	6 mos.	F.	Privy midden, 18 feet away	Tiles and earth	Tiles	Wet and insanitary privy midden, since abolished. W.C. provided and dustbin for refuse
13	George Street W.	12	6	M.	Privy midden, 10 yards away	Tiles and earth	—	Fatal. Wet and insanitary privy midden.
53	Chadwick Street .	11	7	F.	Privy midden, 6 yards away	Flag and cobble	Cobble	Fatal. Untrapped surface drain near back door; downspout connected direct with drain; privy midden insanitary, offensive and dilapidated (since abolished and w.c.'s provided). Contact with Case No. 53.
82	Do	11	8	F.	Do	Do	Do	—
88	Chatham Street ..	9	6	F.	W.C. outside	Flag	Paved	—
89	Swallow Street . . .	11	9	F.	Privy midden, 4 yards away	Cobble	—	Insanitary privy midden. House walls and ceilings in dirty condition.

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
93	Heathside Road ..	9	8	F.	W.C. outside	Partly paved, earth	Paved	—
113	Wellington Street	7	4	F.	W.C. outside	Concrete	Concrete	—
114	Do.....	7	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	M.	W.C. outside	Do.....	Do.....	Fatal. Contact with previous Case No. 113
124	Peak Street	6	2	M.	W.C. outside	Asphalt	Asphalt	—
159	Thomas Street E.	11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	Privy midden, 3 yards away	Flag	—	Fatal.
168	Do.....	11	9	F.	Do.....	Do.....	—	Contact with Case No. 159.
175	Claremont Road .	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	W.C. outside	Tiled	Paved	—
184	Brinksway Road..	2	5	M.	Do.	Flag	Paved	—
187	Chatham Street ..	9	6	M.	Do.	Tiled	Paved	Secondary contact with Case No. 159; re- moved 3 days pre- viously.

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
207	Rowland Street...	1	9 mos.	M.	Privy, 6 feet away	Flagged	Sett paved ..	Fatal. Insanitary privy midden.
208	Wellington Road S.	7	7	F.	W.C. inside and outside	Flag	—	Fatal. Outside w.c. blocked, drain in yard defective; very offensive long hopper w.c. pedestal inside; no ventilation from soil-pipe.
209	Rowland Street...	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	Privy 6 feet away .	Flagged	Sett paved ..	Contact with Case No. 207; privy midden insanitary.
219	Heaton Lane	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	W.C. outside	Flagged (and paved	—	Fatal.
226	Ladysmith Street	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	M.	Do.	Partly paved .	Back passage paved; gable end of house in side passage not paved	—
236	Massey Street	7	11 mos.	M.	Privy Midden 8 feet away	Flag	Earth	Fatal.

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
240	Shaw Heath	13	6	F.	W.C. inside, privy midden outside 6 yards distant	Partly flag ...	Nil	—
248	Richardson Street	14	10 wks.	M.	W.C. outside	Flag	Flag.....	—
260	Hall Street.....	12	16	F.	Privy midden 6 feet away	Flag	Flag.....	—
265	Croydon Street ..	16	4	F.	Privy midden 20 feet away	Flagged	Sett paved ...	Fatal.
271	Do.	16	7	M.	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....	Contact with case 265.
272	Do.	16	1	F.	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....	Contact with Case 265.
278	Heaward Street ..	2	24	F.	W.C. outside	Paved	—	—
279	Adcroft Street ...	11	9	F.	Privy midden 18 feet away	Partly flag ..	—	Fatal. House walls and ceilings in dirty condition.
280	Buxton Road	14	8	F.	W.C. outside	Flag	Flag	—
288	Shaw Heath	13	18	F.	W.C. outside	Partly flag ...	Earth	—

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
291	Adswood Road ..	13	4	M.	Privy midden, 20 yards distant	Partly flag ...	Nil	Fatal. Privy midden wet; walls of back bedroom and kitchen damp; bad escape of gas previous to illness.
301	Hall Street.....	6	9	F.	Privy midden 8 feet away	Flag	Flag and earth	—
308	Back Swallow Street	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	Privy midden built against No. 10, Back Swallow Street	Flag.....	—	Fatal. Offensive and insanitary privy midden, since converted to water closets (see note of case 711).
314	Union Street.....	11	5	M.	Privy midden 6 feet away	Flag.....	Flag.....	Offensive and insanitary privy midden (since converted to w.c.'s), downspouts connected direct with drain (since re-arranged.)
318	Chapel Street	9	3	M.	W.C. outside	Partly tiled ..	Earth	—
329	Fox Street	9	29	M.	Waste w.c.	Partly tiled and flag	Paved	—
330	Aberdeen Crescent	9	5	M.	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....	Open ashpits (dry).

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
340	Swallow Street ...	11	6	F.	Privy midden built against house in same yard	Flag.....	Flag.....	Insanitary privy midden, since converted; see note of Case 711.
341	Hempshaw Lane..	6	14	M.	W.C. outside	Tiled	Earth	—
343	Florist Street.....	10	3	M.	W.C. outside	Partly tiled and earth	Paved	Fatal.
350	Johnson Street ...	12	3 mos.	M.	Do.	Flag.....	Flag.....	—
356	Arderfield Street	11	5	M.	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....	—
363	Adelaide Road ...	9	30	F.	Do.	Part flag and tiles	Earth	Defective pail closets where patient stayed.
364	Finland Road	10	6	M.	Do.	Part flag and tiles	Earth.....	Patient played with a cat which was lying ill.
366	Canal Street	12	10	F.	Do.....	Flag and earth	Earth.....	Fatal.
419	Rooth Street	2	5	F.	Privy Midden built against house adjoining (No. 17	Partly flag ..	—	Insanitary and offensive condition of privy midden.
436	Melton Street	16	3½	F.	W.C. outside	Flagged	Earth	—

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
446	Gerrard Street....	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	F.	Privy midden 12 yards away	Flag and cobble	—	Fatal. Another child in this house had been suffering from a bad throat about 3 weeks previous to the commencement of this case.
474	Gorton Road	15	3	F.	W.C. outside	Flagged	—	Contact with case 475.
475	Gorton Road	15	5	F.	Do.....	Do.	—	Fatal.
556	Heath Street	8	10 mos.	F.	Do.....	—	—	Fatal. Untrapped down-spouts at back door.
615	Stanhope Street ..	16	4	F.	W.C. outside	Flagged	Earth	Defective sink waste, defective flagging round gully.
621	Tame Street	4	6	M.	Do.....	Flag	Do.....	Occupier complains of offensive condition of privy middens at 1-23, Hatherlow Street, property adjoining (since converted).

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
658	Infirmary	7	5	F.	—	—	—	—
711	Bk. Swallow Street	11	15	M.	W.C. outside	Flag.....	Flag.....	This house and houses 12, Bk. Swallow St., and 9, Swallow St., where previous cases have occurred (Nos. 308 and 340) open into the same yard.
727	Hempshaw Lane..	12	6	M.	Privy midden 15 feet away	Tiled and earth	Concrete	Privy converted to w.c., ashpit abolished.
732	Do.	12	3	M.	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....	Contact with Case 727, privy converted to w.c.
748	Torkington Street.	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	Waste w.c.	Do.....	Paved	Fatal. Open (dry) ash-pit.
764	Torkington Street.	9	17	M.	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....	Open dry ashpits, since demolished and dust-bins provided.

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
766	Torkington Street.	9	11	F.	Waste w.c.	Partly tiled and flagged and earth	Flagged	Fatal. Contact with Case 748.
778	Pitt Street	10	7	F.	Privy midden 10 yards distance.	Partly tiled, and earth	Flagged	Fatal.
818	Torkington Street.	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	M.	Waste w.c.	Do.....	Paved	Contact with Cases 748 and 766; open dry ashpits, since demolished and dustbins provided.
829	Wellington Road North	2	10	F.	W.C. outside	Flag	---	Offensive smells occasionally from storage of vegetable matter in warehouse under these premises; probable source of infection is with Case 766 (see note on card).
838	Moorland Road ..	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	Privy midden 10 yards away	Tiled	Earth	Fatal.
841	Castle Street	10	4	M.	W.C. outside	Flagged	Flagged	Fatal.

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
859	Hempshaw Lane..	14	27	F.	Do.	Tiled	Earth	See Case 867.
867	Arden Grove	11	15	F.	Privy midden 6 yards away	Partly flag ..	—	Probable source of infection is contact with above case, both hat trimmers, working in the same room.
870	Thomas Street W.	10	6	F.	W.C. outside	Paved and flagged	—	Bedroom walls and ceilings in dirty condition.
875	Read Street	12	3	F.	Privy midden 30 feet away	Earth	Tiled	Privy converted to w.c., ashpit abolished; dirty house, walls, and ceilings.
877	Gorton Road, Reddish	15	7	F.	Privy midden 6 feet away	Flag	—	Privy insanitary and offensive.
822	Greek Street	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	F.	W.C. outside	Flagged	Flagged	Fatal.
884	North Reddish ...	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	F.	W.C. outside	Flag	—	Defective water pipe in w.c.

Typhoid Fever.

Thirty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported during the year 1909, as compared with 49 in 1908; 7 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 18.4; 5 of these deaths occurred in persons over the age of 25.

The death-rate during the year was .07 per thousand of the population, as compared with a death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the last decennium of .09.

In the case of typhoid fever it is well known that certain cases retain the typhoid bacillus in the system for an indefinite period, in some cases extending to years, and that these cases intermittently discharge large numbers of typhoid bacilli in their excreta. Such cases are known as "carrier" cases. It is probable that the following is an instance of such a case:—

Mrs. B., aged 39, living in Edgeley, was taken ill with abdominal pain and headache on the 6th December, 1908. She was visited by a doctor on the 8th, and removed to hospital on the 18th of December suffering from a well-defined attack of typhoid fever. The probable source of infection in this case was shell-fish, as she had eaten a good meal of mussels about three weeks before the onset of her illness, and herself attributed the disease to this origin. The blood in this case gave a positive re-action by Widal's test. The patient was discharged from the hospital on the 29th January, 1909.

G.L.B., aged 13, son of Mrs. B., was taken ill on the 3rd June, 1909, and was removed to hospital on the 9th. The blood in this case also gave a Widal re-action.

F.B., aged 9, daughter, was taken ill on the 22nd of June; and L.B., aged 13, a son, was taken ill on the 30th June.

Each of these cases were suffering from typhoid fever, but it is probable that the two latter were contacts from G.L.B. In the case of G.L.B., however, who took the disease six months after the mother returned from the hospital, there is considerable probability that this was caused by the mother acting as a "carrier," as since her illness she has suffered not infrequently from headache, biliousness, and pains in the back, with slight jaundice occasionally; and it is in association with such symptoms as this that persons who have suffered from typhoid fever discharge the typhoid bacillus in their excreta. In "carrier" cases who have to handle food the probability of infection is very great, but in the instances under consideration this probability was much increased by the conditions of overcrowding which existed at the home. These conditions of overcrowding have been remedied by the family removing to a more suitable house, and the possible "carrier" will be kept in view in investigating further cases.

In 8 cases it was found that shell-fish, chiefly mussels, had been taken as an article of food at a period before the illness corresponding to the incubation period of the disease, and although it is impossible to prove that mussels were the source of infection in these cases, as a period of

a fortnight or three weeks had elapsed since the patient consumed the shell-fish, it is probable that these were in some cases the source of infection; and it is extremely desirable that means should be adopted to prevent the taking of mussels for human consumption from beds known to be contaminated with sewage.

Of the 38 cases recorded 9 occurred at houses where insanitary privy-middens existed, and at 3 of these houses the drainage also was defective.

Smallpox.

A small outbreak of this disease occurred in the Borough during the early part of 1909.

The following are details of the three cases which occurred:—

First Case.—E.R., aged twenty-one, of David-street. Seen by her doctor on the evening of February 13th. Had been ill for forty-eight hours, general malaise, with pain all over, but headache especially bad; temperature 101 degrees. The condition improved, but on February 16th the patient began to feel ill again and a rash developed, occurring on the face, forearms, and back; the rash consisted of papules, some of which had a shotty feel. The doctor reported that vesicles and one or two pustules were also present, but no signs of umbilication.

As he regarded in this case the diagnosis between variola and varicella as doubtful, he got his partner to see the case with him, and they concluded that having regard to the length of time between the onset and the appearance of the rash, and the distinctly atypical rash, it was varicella. The rash began to disappear on February 18th, and the temperature became normal. On account of the pain in the back and head at the onset of this case it was regarded as one of influenza until the rash appeared.

I did not see this case until after my attention had been called to the first contact (M.N.).

Second Case.—M.N., aged 29, of Greg-street. Date of onset February 24th, pain in the back, severe headache, generally feeling very ill; on February 28th a rash developed, and I was called by the doctor to see the case on March 1st. The rash consisted of thickly set papules covering the face and head, also thickly distributed on the arms, forearms, and legs, less thickly on the trunk. The papules were hard and shotty to the feel, and several were present on the palms of the hands, also three or four on the soles of the feet. The patient complained of acute pain on pressure of these papules; the temperature was 101.4 deg. The rash was perfectly uniform so far as the stage of eruption is concerned, and was not in any way polymorphic. The case was diagnosed as small-pox, and removed at once to the small-pox hospital. The case progressed as a typical rather severe case of small-pox, the pustules becoming con-

fluent to a limited extent on the face and neck. On enquiring into the probable origin of this case, it was discovered that the girl E.R. had been in the habit of helping occasionally at the house of M.N. in Greg-street, and that M.N. had visited her at David-street on February 16th, and that she was then supposed to be suffering from influenza, but he had heard since that she had developed a rash. Inquiries were made, and the information concerning the first case (E.R.) was obtained.

Third Case.—M.R., aged 47, of David-street; mother of E.R. Malaise, February 27th; headache and pain in the back, March 1st; rash, March 3rd. The rash was that of modified small-pox, occurring on face, arms, and legs, and consisting of a few discrete papules, hard and shotty, on the forehead. Temperature 100 deg.; patient complaining of feeling very ill. Removed to hospital on March 3rd. The rash passed through typical stages.

Inquiry into the possible origin of the cause of infection in the first case (E.R.) elicited the following facts:—

This person had worked in a cotton mill until February the 12th, when she was taken ill. The only people with whom she had come in contact for two or three months besides the employees at the mill, were the family of M.N., where she occasionally helped, and M.N., who visited her when she was ill. Her occupation was that of a drawing tenter, and in the course of her work she occasionally had to piece broken strands together. This process consists of hauling in a certain amount of slack in order to overlap the broken ends, and then rolling them together with the fore-finger and thumb, or between the palms of the hands.

The cotton in use at the mill was grown at Zifteh (a town in the delta of the Nile) in 1908, and the consignment which probably contained the suspected source of infection was shipped from Alexandria about January 13th, and was received at the mill on January 30th, 1909. I further ascertained that small-pox was very prevalent in the Delta towards the end of 1908 and the beginning of 1909, several deaths from this disease occurring weekly both at Cairo and at Alexandria.

Operatives are supposed to do the operation of piecing without moistening the hands, but I ascertained that each of the cases A.B. and E.R. actually used saliva for this purpose, and I have on several occasions observed operatives facilitate the process of piecing by introducing the thumb and forefinger to the mouth in order to piece the finer strands together, and to lick the palms of the hands when piecing coarser strands. It is easy to see thus how it is possible for infection to be conveyed directly to the mouth, and infected material which might be quite harmless with ordinary handling becomes dangerous when thus introduced into the system of a susceptible individual.

In gathering the cotton the pickers, who are natives of both sexes, carry large open-mouthed bags, which are slung round their necks and hang in front of the body. They gather the cotton with both hands as they pass down the rows in the field, and deposit it in these bags. An almost universal habit obtains among the pickers of both sexes of chew-

ing tobacco, and in the States a root known as “ waheyawa.” During their work they indulge considerably in the habit of expectoration, and very frequently some of the expectorated material enters the bags containing the raw cotton. Chewing and expectoration also occurs when conveying the cotton in wagons to the gin, in the process of ginning, and also when shipping the baled cotton at the docks.

Precautions are taken as far as possible to prevent infected persons from gathering cotton in the cotton fields, and from handling it at the points of export. When small-pox, however, is very prevalent among natives, quite a large proportion of the cases are very mild. “ Missed ” cases are therefore very frequent, and these continue to work in the cotton fields throughout an attack of the disease, so that it is impossible entirely to avoid the contingency of some of the cotton being infected in the process of gathering.

In the report of the New Orleans Borad of Health for 1907 referring to small-pox, it is stated that “ the bulk of the infection was due to repeated importation of cases both in the incubative and eruptive stage, the spread of infection from individual cases being limited in most instances to one or two cases of the disease at most.” During the year 234 cases occurred in New Orleans, and it will be thus seen from the above statement what a large number of cases “ both in the incubative and eruptive stage ” unavoidably enter the towns. The fact again that only ten deaths occurred among the 234 cases in the City of New Orleans points to the mild nature of the disease in the States. In the States a prevalent superstition is current among the natives that the white “ medicine man ” is endowed with witchcraft, so that natives smitten with disease of any kind prefer to hide away and take their chances unattended rather than come within the grasp of the doctor. These facts, I think, will make it clear how extremely difficult, if not almost impossible, it is to control such a disease as small-pox among natives in large cotton-growing districts. Further, the existence of the undesirable habits of chewing and expectoration which have already been referred to under such circumstances will also make clear the impossibility to avoid raw cotton becoming infected with small-pox.

Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health for Cairo, has been kind enough to send me a statement showing the incidence of small-pox in Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said during the past four years. He states that “ the period of comparative immunity in Egypt is now about nine years.” The last outbreak began in Alexandria in 1907, when 504 cases occurred; it then spread to Port Said in March, 1908, and to Cairo in December, 1908, where, during the early part of 1909, 447 cases were notified with 206 deaths.

SMALL-POX IN CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, AND PORT SAID.

Date.	Cairo.		Alexandria.		Port Said.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1906	36	9	80	41	7	1
1907	62	24	504	283	18	7
1908	269	95	35	19	42	19
1909 'Jan. to July)	447	200				

Dr. Ross states that "it should be noted that very little cotton is exported actually from Cairo itself, but that the majority is packed in the country districts and exported mainly from Alexandria." It is obvious from what has been said that very little infection of cotton occurs at the ports, and that the great danger exists from mild cases working in the cotton fields.

Under ordinary circumstances the disease is communicated by more or less intimate contact with an infected person, and there is little doubt in the case of this disease that fomites and infected materials are a source of danger, so that the mere handling or contact with such infected articles is sufficient to spread the disease.

Raw cotton, on account of its texture and organic nature would no doubt constitute a suitable nidus for the organism of the disease. It is acknowledged that the "striking distance" and infectivity of small-pox is very great, probably greater than that of any other infection; but there is also evidence that the virus of small-pox becomes rapidly attenuated, and that infected material becomes entirely non-infective after a relatively short period. The time which elapses between the gathering of the cotton and its appearance at the mill, in the card room, or in the spinning-room, would probably be sufficient to reduce the infectivity of the material to a minimum and negligible quantity unless the infection was actually introduced into the mouth of a susceptible person.

I am inclined to the view that, although the imported raw cotton, containing as it may an occasional living but attenuated organism of small-pox, may be handled *en masse* without danger of infection by a large number of people, and in more detail by winders, reelers, splicers, doublers, and doffers, the only operatives who would be subject to infection in the manner I have indicated would be those in the blowing-room, the card-room, or the spinning-room.

If the cotton was so infective as to produce a case of small-pox by the mere handling frequent epidemics would be inevitable in the cotton industry, and hence it is probable that all instances of small-pox occurring in operatives in the cotton trade are due to the accidental introduction of the attenuated virus from the raw cotton into the system by the mouth. The resistance of the individual has to be taken into consideration, more especially as very many operatives in a cotton mill are unvaccinated and practically none of them re-vaccinated.

In connection with these cases I can only repeat the conclusions which I drew in investigating a case occurring under similar circumstances in 1908, viz.:—

1. Infection during gathering and importation is guarded against as far as possible.
2. Considerable attenuation of infectivity in any infected material occurs before it is dealt with by a piecer.
3. With such reduced infectivity there is little chance of infection unless this is introduced directly to the mouth.

4. The probability of the strands of cotton breaking just at a point where a portion of infected material is situated is small.
5. An operative only occasionally uses the mouth as a means of facilitating the process of piecing.
6. It is necessary, for infection to occur, that the individual should be susceptible to the disease.
7. This susceptibility is rare in vaccinated persons, and practically non-existent in re-vaccinated persons.

Thus it will be seen that small-pox may be regarded as an industrial accident which may occur to a cotton operative in the same way that anthrax is liable to occur among wool-sorters and in those who handle foreign hides and hair, although on account of the resistance of anthrax spores the infectivity of these materials is not liable to come attenuated as would be the case in a portion of cotton which was infected by small-pox, and though thousands of operatives deal with raw cotton, some of which is slightly infective, yet on account of the necessary coincidence of several circumstances, the risk of this industrial accident is very small and cases are necessarily rare.

It is no less important, however, for this reason to recognise such an originating cause for this disease, as it is only by early recognition of cases and causes that one can hope to prevent small-pox from becoming widely epidemic.

Cancer.

The following list gives the deaths from cancerous disease and the parts affected :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Mouth	—	1
Jaw	1	1
Tongue.....	4	1
Pharynx and Œsophagus	1	—
Stomach	10	15
Intestines	2	5
Liver	3	3
Rectum	2	2
Larynx.....	2	—
Breast	—	8
Ovary.....	—	1
Uterus	—	13
Bladder	1	—
Other localities.....	3	1
Locality not stated.....	—	1
	—	—
Totals.....	29	52
	—	—

Tuberculosis.

To tubercular affections the aggregate number of deaths ascribed during the year was 195, being equal to 11.3 per cent. of the mortality from all causes and a death-rate of 2.03, as compared with 210 deaths last year and a death-rate of 2.21. Although the total number of deaths from tuberculosis is slightly less than during the preceding year, the proportion of those which is assigned to consumption of the lungs is slightly greater than in the preceding year.

The age distribution for all forms of tubercular disease is shown in the following table :—

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Age periods.	1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up- wards.	Totals
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	5	25	38	27	24	8	2	134
Other Tubercular Diseases	14	28	9	3	3	1	2	1	—	61
Totals ..	16	31	14	28	41	28	26	9	2	195

The Tuberculosis death-rates for the 10 years 1900-09 have been obtained for the Borough, and are herewith appended.

Mortality Returns per 1,000,000 Persons Living

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG.

(*including Phthisis*).

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Males (all ages).		Females (all ages).		Males (all ages).		Females (all ages).		Children (under 5)
1900	1955	....	1488	....	743	....	936	....	4892
1901	1715	....	1305	....	490	....	474	....	3109
1902	1842	....	1427	....	682	....	278	....	2983
1903	1885	....	1212	....	808	....	645	....	3607
1904	1439	....	868	....	753	....	830	....	4496
1905	1398	....	1104	....	917	....	761	....	5082
1906	1573	....	995	....	560	....	714	....	3647
1907	1510	....	964	....	638	....	575	....	3869
1908	1364	....	1006	....	944	....	823	....	5774
1909	1553	....	1065	....	642	....	541	....	3684
Averages ..	1623	....	1143	....	718	....	658	....	4114

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG (INCLUDING PHTHISIS) AND OTHER FORMS OF
TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	POPULATION.		NUMBER OF DEATHS.			
	Males.	Females. Total.	Tuberculosis of the Lung (including Phthisis). Males. Females. Total. All ages.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis. Males. Females. Total. All ages.	Phthisis. O.T.D.	Children (under five).
1900	36323	41677 78000	71 62 133	27 39 66	1	42
1901	36741	42156 (1) 78897	63 55 118	18 20 38	6	27
1902	43983	50439 (2) 94422	81 72 153	30 14 44	6	31
1903	44570	51139 95709	84 62 146	36 33 69	5	38
1904	45174	51834 97008	65 45 110	34 43 77	4	48
1905	45785	52535 98320	64 58 122	42 40 82	7	55
1906	46403	53243 99646	73 53 126	26 38 64	6	40
1907	47027	53959 100986	71 52 123	30 31 61	3	43
1908	47657	54682 102339	65 55 120	45 45 90	3	65
1909	48294	55412 103706	75 59 134	31 30 61	5	42
Totals	441957	507076 949033	712 573 1285	319 333 652	46	431

(1) Census Returns. (2) Borough Extension. O.T.D.—Other Tubercular Diseases.

It will be seen from the average for the 10 years that so far as tuberculosis of the lungs is concerned the male death-rate is nearly half as much again as that among females, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis the male death rate is only slightly higher than the female death-rate,

Another fact brought out by this table is that the death-rate among children under 5 from other forms of tuberculosis is more than twice the female death-rate from all forms of the disease. It may be added that tuberculosis of the lungs is negligible to quantity at this age-period.

The above interesting figures vary very slightly from those obtained by Dr. Scurfield for the largest towns of Great Britain, and the conclusions drawn from them are very similar to those which he arrived at from the consideration of the figures for 38 of the largest towns in England and Wales.

On being invited to comment on these statistics, I stated that "from the statistics collected the approximate equality of incidence of other forms of tuberculosis in males and females at all ages indicates very slight predilection if any on the part of the tubercle bacillus for sex, while the very much larger incidence of phthisis in males than in females is a strong indication of the influence of occupation either as an acting or predisposing cause of the disease, although in those towns where female employment largely exists, and especially in Lancashire towns, one would expect the mortality rate for females to assume a higher relative proportion."

(1) PHTHISIS.—The number of deaths from phthisis or consumption of the lungs during the year was 134, giving a death-rate of 1.39 per thousand of the population, as compared with 1.26 during 1908. The death-rate for England and Wales during 1908 was 1.12, and for the whole country there is a diminution in the death-rate from this disease which is so steady as to be marked by a slight fall each year.

In 61 cases was disinfection carried out after death from phthisis.

(2) OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—Sixty-one deaths from tuberculous disease other than phthisis occurred during the year, which include meningitis, peritonitis, and other forms. These are sub-divided as follows:—

Tuberculosis of the brain or its membranes.....	15
General tuberculosis	21
Tuberculosis of the intestines.....	22
Other forms	3

TUBERCULOSIS OF BRAIN OR MENINGES.

<i>Year.</i>	—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and <i>upwards</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1900	5	16	7	....	1	....	29
1901	6	14	3	....	2	....	25
1902	6	8	4	....	....	....	18
1903	5	11	8	1	1	....	26
1904	8	14	3	....	2	....	27
1905	5	18	5	....	....	....	28
1906	5	14	6	1	....	....	26
1907	3	9	1	....	1	....	14
1908	10	14	7	1	....	....	32
1909	4	9	2	....	....	....	15
<i>Totals ..</i>	57	127	46	3	7	....	240

MENINGITIS.

<i>Year.</i>	—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and <i>upwards</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1900	10	7	2	2	1	....	22
1901	3	3	3	1	4	....	14
1902	5	7	2	....	3	....	17
1903	4	6	3	....	1	....	14
1904	4	8	3	1	1	....	17
1905	3	4	1	1	4	....	13
1906	6	6	5	1	2	1	21
1907	10	3	....	2	3	....	18
1908	1	4	....	....	2	....	7
1909	3	8	1	1	1	....	14
<i>Totals .</i>	49	56	20	9	22	1	157

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1908.

These Regulations (which came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1909), provide for the notification to Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring among the inmates of Poor-Law Institutions, or among persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases. The following articles relate to these notifications;—

NOTIFICATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

ARTICLE IV.—(1) The Medical Officer of a Poor-Law Institution, within the period of forty-eight hours after his first recognition of the symptoms of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the case of a poor person who is an inmate of a Poor-Law Institution, and who resided immediately before his admission to the Poor-Law Institution at a place in the area in which the Poor-Law Institution is situate, shall, in relation to the case, enter in a printed copy of Form A the particulars therein required to be set forth in the notification, shall sign the notification, and shall address and, after prepaying the postage, shall post the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the Poor-Law Institution is situate.

(2) The Medical Officer of a Poor-Law Institution, within the period of forty-eight hours after his first recognition of the symptoms of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the case of a poor person who is an inmate of the Poor-Law Institution, and who, according to the best information in the possession of, or readily accessible by the Medical Officer, resided immediately before his admission to the Poor-Law Institution at a place elsewhere than in the area in which the Poor-Law Institution is situate, shall, in relation to the case, enter in a printed copy of Form A, the particulars therein required to be set forth in the notification, shall sign the notification, and shall address and, after prepaying the postage, post the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the said place is situate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

ARTICLE V.—A District Medical Officer, within the period of forty-eight hours after his first recognition of the symptoms of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the case of a poor person upon whom he is in medical attendance according to his agreement with a Board of Guardians, shall, in relation to the case, enter in a printed copy of Form B, the particulars therein required to be set forth in the notification, shall sign the notification, and shall address and, after prepaying the postage, shall post the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the residence of the poor person is situate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS OF POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

ARTICLE VI.—The Superintending Officer of a Poor-Law Institution, within the period of forty-eight hours after the departure from the Poor-Law Institution of a poor person who has been an inmate of the Poor-Law Institution, and in relation to whose case the Medical Officer of the Poor-Law Institution has, in pursuance of Article IV., posted a notification to a Medical Officer of Health, shall, according to the best information in the possession of or readily accessible by the Superintending Officer with respect to the actual or intended place of destination of the poor person and his intended address at that place, enter in a printed copy of Form C the particulars therein required to be set forth in the notification, shall sign the notification, and shall address and, after prepaying the postage, shall post the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the place is situate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY RELIEVING OFFICERS.

ARTICLE VII.—A Relieving Officer, within the period of forty-eight hours after he has obtained accurate information respecting a change of residence (other than a change of residence by admission to a Poor-Law Institution) by a poor person who resides or has resided within the Relief District assigned to the Relieving Officer, and in relation to whose case a District Medical Officer has, in pursuance of Article V., posted a notification to a Medical Officer of Health, shall, in relation to the case, enter in a printed copy of Form D, the particulars therein required to be set forth in the notification, shall sign the notification, and shall address and, after prepaying the postage, shall post the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the changed residence of the poor person is situate.

During the year 105 cases were notified, and the following are details of the notifications received on the different forms under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908:—

FORM A.—Stating the name and home address of a poor person becoming an inmate of a Poor-Law Institution.—73 cases have been reported under this head. 99 notifications have been received, but several of these refer to the same individual who has left the Poor-Law Institution and returned on one or more occasions during the year, it being necessary to notify again on each admission to the Institution.

FORM B.—Stating that a poor person is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis not in an Institution.—47 cases under this head have been reported, and 53 notifications received; 3 of these cases having been notified on more than one occasion.

FORM C.—Stating that a poor person has left a Poor-Law Institution, and stating the actual place of destination.—30 cases have been reported under this head, and 40 notifications received; 7 having been notified on more than one occasion.

FORM D.—Stating that a poor person has removed from the residence first specified, and stating changed address.—3 cases have been reported on this form.

Under these Regulations it will be seen that it may be necessary in some instances for notification to be sent in respect of the same case under each of the forms stated.

In the majority of cases notified by the Medical Officer of the Poor-Law Institution the information was supplied that tubercle bacilli had been discovered in the sputum of the patient, and I have to thank Dr. W. Barker Bale for kindly supplying me with these bacteriological details.

List showing localities in which deaths from consumption have occurred
in the same house in succeeding years :—

<i>Situation of House.</i>	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Barratt Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beard St (House A)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bentley Street	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bury Street	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon Street.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellen Street	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton Street.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ince Street.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester Road :																..
(House A) ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. („ B) ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Road (House A)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Reuben Street.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rowland Street.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith St. (House A)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tatton Road South .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgefield Street...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Street.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick Street...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chorlton Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Egerton St. :																..
(House A)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Heaton Lane	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norris Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sutton Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Travis Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington Road N. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Providence Street...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wyatt Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emperor Street.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mersey Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Adlington Square :																..
(House A)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Churchgate	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Bank Side :																..
(House A)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
High St. (House A)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tatton Street.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edwin Street.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grimshaw Street.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hall Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Newbridge Lane :	..															..
(House A).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do („ B).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bann Street	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daw Bank (House A)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
King Street West...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

<i>Situation of House.</i>	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
London Place :																
(House A)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norbury Street	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brinksw'y (House A)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brook Street West																..
(House A)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chestergate	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
East St. (House A)	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garrett Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grenville Street	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardman Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lottery Street	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moss Street	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sycamore Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Trafford Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wagstaffe Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lomas Street	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Robinson Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Stopford Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Booth St. (House A)	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bowden Street	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlile Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chatham Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James St. (House A)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Shaw Heath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Street	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Edward St. (House A)	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Hillgate :																..
(House A)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Middle Hillgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Street	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayner Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Read Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Rosemary Lane :																..
(House A)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawcross Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramhall Lane :																..
(House A)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heath Crescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osborne Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Russell Street	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carrington Field St .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dialstone Lane	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German Street	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westminster Avenue																
(South Reddish) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

Deaths in Cellar Dwellings.

<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1909. January 13	(Union Hospital) of Cellar under 22, Union Street..	73	F.	..	Chronic Bronchitis.
August 14	Cellar under 2, Marple Street	49	M.	Labourer.	Acute Peritonitis.
1908 April 29	Cellar under 103, Old Road	75	F.	..	Ulceration of Stomach, Hæmorrhage.
1907. June 10	Cellar under 7, Garnett Street ..	50	F.	..	Syncope (Inquest).
October 25	(Infirmary) of Cellar under 11, Union Street.	47	F.	..	Suicide by poisoning (Inquest).
Dec. 27	Cellar under 28, Union Street.....	3	M.	..	Spasmodic Croup.
1906. Sept. 26	Cellar under 26, Union Street ..	75	F.	(See year 1903)	Senile decay, Diarrhœa
1904. January 23	„ 9, Chatham Street .	67	M.	Gardener	Chronic Bronchitis.
Feb. 11	„ 3, Union Street	67	M.	Army Pensioner.	Heart Failure.
June 7	„ 105, Old Road	38	F.	..	Parturition, Post Partum, and Hæmorrhage.
1903. January 9	„ 30, Union Street ...	66	M.	Collier (See year 1895). (2 deaths)	} Bronchitis, Cardiac Failure.
Feb. 24	„ 85, Old Road	62	F.	Reeler in Cotton Mill	
May 10	„ 127, Old Road	70	F.	..	} Found dead, Natural Causes, accel- erated by want of care and time- ly medical attention (Inquest). Natural Causes, Bronchitis (Inquest)
„ 26	„ 85, Old Road	69	F.	..	
August 31	„ 26, Union Street ...	7m'ths	F.	(See year 1906)	
Dec. 15	„ 21, Bamford Street ..	59	F.	..	
1902. January 6	„ 9, Angel Street	55	F.	..	Apoplexy.

<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1902. October 2	Cellar under 13, Bamford Street ..	77	F.	..	Senility.
Nov. 6	" 22, Newbridge Lane. 2 m'nths	2 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis, Exhaustion.
Dec. 3	" 49, Bamford Street..	69	F.	..	Apoplexy.
1901. May 23	" 28, Newbridge Lane .	4 weeks	F.	(See year 1900)	Natural Causes, probably Convulsions (Inquest).
August 21	" 55, Union Street ...	5 m'nths	M.	..	Marasmus.
Nov. 15	" 12, Union Street ...	10 m'ths	F.	..	Premature Birth.
1900. Feb. 9	" 141, Old Road	3 days	M.	..	Inanition.
April 4	" 28, Newbridge Lane .	4 days	M.	(See year 1901)	Convulsions (Inquest).
" 23	" 26, Crowther Street .	2 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
June 12	" 25, Old Road	5 m'nths	F.	..	Ac. Bronchitis.
1899. August 13	" 150, Hesketh Street .	73	M.	Gen. Labourer	Senile Decay.
" 22	" 22, Brewery Street ..	7 m'nths	M.	..	Starvation (Inquest), Illegitimate.
October 12	" 4, Wesley Street	14 m'ths	F.	(See year 1895)	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
1898. August 29	" 18, Brewery Street ..	8 m'nths	F.	..	Teething-Bronchitis.

<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1897. March 19	Cellar under 1, Adcroft Street . . .	76	M.	Hawker	Syncope following Bronchitis (Inquest).
April 2	55, Lancashire Hill . .	65	M.	Scavenger	Gastric Catarrh.
" 29	40, Union Street	1	F.	..	Dentition and Convulsions.
August 19	29, Union Street	3 m'nths	M.	..	Marasmus, Convulsions.
1896. Jan. 3	In a cellar at Christy's Mill	62	M.	Carter	Natural Causes (Inquest).
April 8	Cellar under 145, Old Road	81	M.	Army Pensioner	Senile Decay.
" 25	10, Hart Street	5	M.	..	Whooping Cough.
Sept. 28	15, Union Street	60	F.	Hat trimmer	Bronchitis.
Nov. 22	4, Hart Street	5 weeks	F.	..	Bronchitis and Inflammation (Inquest).
1895. January 29	3, Angel Street	6 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
April 15	12, Old Gardens St. . .	4 m'nths	M.	..	Tabes Mesenterica, Exhaustion.
" 20	30, Union Street	5 m'nths	F.	(See year 1903)	Marasmus.
June 26	4, Wesley Street	6 m'nths	M.	(See year 1899)	Inanition from Birth (Illegitimate).
August 8	61, Lancashire Hill . .	67	M.	Mill Operative	Right Hemiplegia, Cerebral Hæmorrhage.
October 18	30 Union Street	35	F.	(See year 1903)	Morbus Cordis.

Infant Mortality.

During the year 1909 the infant mortality was equal to 132.5. By the term infant mortality is meant the proportion of infants who died before reaching the age of twelve months out of every thousand infants born during the year.

It is extremely satisfactory to note that this is the lowest mortality among infants which has been recorded for the borough, the next lowest figure being 158 during 1907.

The highest mortality among infants under one year of age is usually reached during the summer and early autumn on account of the prevalence at those seasons of summer diarrhœa, which is extremely fatal among infants. This, again, is to a large extent due to the high temperature and the facilities for the multiplication of the micro-organisms which cause this disease at this period of the year; these conditions being best satisfied when the temperature of the 4 ft. earth thermometer reaches 56 deg. F.

The total rainfall during the year 1909 reached 37.43 inches, which is considerably above the average, while the maximum temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface during the summer was only 54 deg., this being attained during the last two weeks in August and the first week in September; so that contrary to the usual order of things the highest mortality among infants took place during the months of March and November instead of during the summer, as will be seen from the table on page 58.

Poverty, dirt, unemployment, and general insanitary conditions, such as bad housing, deficient light and ventilation, improper refuse disposal, all go to make up the high mortality rate among infants; but one is often struck on enquiring into the details of these deaths how much depends upon the personal character of the parents, for one constantly sees one mother satisfactorily bringing up every child born to her, while her neighbour, who lives under identical conditions so far as sanitation and social welfare are concerned, is unable to bring up more than one or two children out of many which have been born.

Of the 362 deaths under one year 105, or 29 per cent., occurred before the age of one month; and of these 88 may be considered to be due to anti-natal causes, and for the most part unpreventible.

From the table on the opposite page it will be seen that three main groups of disorders account for the majority of deaths, viz.:—

(1) Prematurity, atrophy and debility	133
(2) Diarrhœal diseases and convulsions.....	82
(3) Respiratory and tuberculous diseases.....	80

The majority of deaths in the second group occur from the fourth to the ninth month, and are mainly due to improper feeding. The respira-

TABLE V.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR
OF AGE.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under one year
<i>All Causes :</i>																	
Certified	54	13	22	8	97	35	36	21	19	23	22	16	13	21	15	14	332
Uncertified	7	...	...	1	8	3	2	3	2	3	..	1	2	2	..	4	30
(Including Inquests.)																	
<i>Common Infectious Diseases :</i>																	
Small-pox																	..
Chicken-pox																	..
Measles				1	1						2	1	1	2	2	1	10
Scarlet Fever																	..
Diphtheria : Croup														1	1	1	3
Whooping Cough							1			3		1	1		3	1	10
<i>Diarrhœal Diseases :</i>																	
Diarrhœa, all forms		1	2	1	4	5	9	5	5	8	5	4	3	1		2	51
Enteritis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)																	..
Gastritis (Gastro-intestinal), Catarrh.																	..
<i>Wasting Diseases :</i>																	
Premature Birth ...	38	7	4	1	50	3		1			1						55
Atelectasis	2				2												2
Congenital Defects ..	6	1	1		8		1			1							10
Injury at Birth	1				1												1
Want of Breast Milk				1	1												1
Atrophy, Debility, (Marasmus)	8	2	12	4	26	12	9	5	9	2	5	3	2	3	2		78
<i>Tuberculous Diseases :</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis												1		1	1	1	4
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica								2	1	1		1	1				6
Others Tuberculous Diseases										1	2	1	1	1			6
Erysipelas							1										1
Syphilis	1				1				1		1						3
Rickets																	..
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)														1	2		3
Convulsions	2	2			4	3	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	31
Bronchitis			2		2	12	6	1		3	2			3	2	2	33
Laryngitis																	..
Pneumonia							2	4	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	3	31
Suffocation, overlaying	1			1	2	1		1								1	5
Other Causes	2		1		3	1	4	2		3				1		4	18
TOTALS	61	13	22	9	105	38	38	24	21	26	22	17	15	23	15	18	362

Total,

Births in the year, legitimate 1323 males, 1305 females. 2628 } 2731
 " " illegitimate 60 " 43 " 103 }

Nett Deaths from *all Causes at all Ages* 1725.

Population, estimated to middle of 1909, 103,706.

OF AGE.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.
TABLE V.

Cause of Death.	All Causes :		Common Infectious Diseases :	Wasting Diseases :		Tuberculous Diseases :		Others Tuberculous Diseases :									
	Certified	Uncertified		Marasmus	Atrophy, Debility, {	Tuberculous Men- ingitis	Tuberculous Periton- itis : Tabes Mesen- terica	Others Tuberculous Diseases									
Under 1 Year	7	54	.....	38	8	212	4	20	12	9	5	9	5	3	3	2	78
1-5 Weeks	1	13	.....	7	1	4	1	50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
6-13 Weeks	1	25	.....	4	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
14-26 Weeks	8	8	.....	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Total under 1 month	8	47	.....	50	4	5	4	56	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
1-5 Months	3	35	.....	3	5	5	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
6-13 Months	3	30	.....	5	5	5	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
14-26 Months	3	21	.....	5	8	8	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
27-36 Months	3	23	.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
37-46 Months	3	23	.....	1	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
47-56 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
57-66 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
67-76 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
77-86 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
87-96 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
97-106 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
107-116 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
117-126 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
127-136 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
137-146 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
147-156 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
157-166 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
167-176 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
177-186 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
187-196 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
197-206 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
207-216 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
217-226 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
227-236 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
237-246 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
247-256 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
257-266 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
267-276 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
277-286 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
287-296 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
297-306 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
307-316 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
317-326 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
327-336 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
337-346 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
347-356 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
357-366 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
367-376 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
377-386 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
387-396 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
397-406 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
407-416 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
417-426 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
427-436 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
437-446 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
447-456 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
457-466 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
467-476 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
477-486 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
487-496 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
497-506 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
507-516 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
517-526 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
527-536 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
537-546 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
547-556 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
557-566 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
567-576 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
577-586 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
587-596 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
597-606 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
607-616 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
617-626 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
627-636 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
637-646 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
647-656 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
657-666 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
667-676 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
677-686 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
687-696 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
697-706 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
707-716 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
717-726 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
727-736 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
737-746 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
747-756 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
757-766 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
767-776 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
777-786 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
787-796 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
797-806 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
807-816 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
817-826 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
827-836 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
837-846 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
847-856 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
857-866 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
867-876 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
877-886 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
887-896 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
897-906 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
907-916 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
917-926 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
927-936 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
937-946 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
947-956 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
957-966 Months	3	21	.....	1	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

tory and tuberculous diseases are also accounted for mainly after the first month of the child's life.

Very much may be done to improve the conditions which cause this heavy death-rate, and even when, owing to very many provident conditions over which we have no control, namely, climatic conditions, the mortality is so low as it has been during the year 1909, this figure should still be reduced by about 40 per cent. before one reaches what may be considered to be a reasonable and unpreventible infant mortality.

Amongst the means which can be relied on to lessen the mortality are the betterment of the housing conditions and the provision of more light and ventilation in overcrowded areas, the prompt removal of all refuse from the neighbourhood of houses (and this involves the complete abolition of the mediæval privy-midden system and the old ashpit), the complete scavenging and cleansing of streets, the visitation by properly qualified female inspectors of all births in the poorest districts which come under the notice of the Health Department on account of the Notification of Births Act, the distribution and explanation of pamphlets on infant feeding and the care and management of the young child, the teaching of the elder girls in the schools the elementary principles of hygiene and the care of infants.

Much good is often done by recognised philanthropic work, such as the establishment of creches and maternity guilds where mothers can be encouraged and instructed in the proper bringing up of their children.

Of all these agencies education takes the first place. Every mother is endowed with what is known as maternal instinct; this is no more than a natural love for the child and a desire to protect it from harm; but the question of feeding and clothing the child is a thing apart from instinct; and the more one inquires into the methods of feeding the baby the more one is convinced of the crass ignorance which prevails among mothers, many of whom have maternal instinct strongly developed, and are anxious to do everything they can for the good of their children.

By teaching the elder girls in the public elementary schools one is able to stimulate an interest in the care of infants just at the time when their maternal instinct is beginning to develop, and by the building up, side by side, of both the instinct and knowledge of motherhood, one can hope for far better results than accrue from the present method of trying to educate a mother when the child is already born.

DEATHS REGISTERED UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE
DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS 1904-1909.

<i>Month.</i>	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	<i>Total.</i>
January	44	27	38	33	27	22	191
February	21	20	25	30	31	29	156
March	33	31	40	46	21	41	212
April	32	34	29	38	23	25	181
May	26	27	29	27	35	26	170
June	40	14	21	27	25	18	145
July	61	72	29	26	25	21	234
August	91	67	68	27	84	33	370
September	57	56	112	44	66	28	363
October	38	22	48	53	64	36	261
November.....	40	31	27	40	58	44	240
December	37	47	35	40	30	39	228
Totals	520	448	501	431	489	362	2751
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births ...	203	168	186	158	171	132	—
Total Rainfall	17.27	18.80	23.30	31.44	34.23	37.43	—
Maximum Tempera- ture of 4 ft. earth Thermometer	58	57	58	56	57	54	—

An enquiry as to Industrial Employment of Married Women and Infant Mortality which was carried out at the suggestion of the Home Office was completed during the year.

Owing to the scattered distribution of the poorer working classes in each quarter of the town, the enquiry has not been limited to any particular district, but as far as possible all suitable cases have been included, and although the numbers are not large enough to enable absolute conclusions to be drawn from them, yet I think that the figures obtained may be taken as fairly representative.

The particulars collected included the mother's age, reason for employment; mode of feeding the child, average earnings, and social conditions; and were obtained side by side with details of births in the case of mothers not industrially employed, but of whom the social status was similar, so that a fair comparison could be made.

Altogether 395 births were included in the enquiry, of which 134 occurred in the case of mothers industrially employed, and 259 in the case of mothers not industrially employed. In two cases the mother was only employed subsequently to the birth of the child.

Number of cases in which mother is industrially employed. 134	Number of children, born of these mothers, dying in the first year of life. 25	Death-rate. 186.5
Number of cases in which the mother is not indus- trially employed. 259	Number of children, born of these mothers, dying in the first year of life. 49	Death-rate 189.2

Age of Mother.—Among women working in factories 41 per cent. of the mothers were under 25 years of age, and 52 per cent. between 25 and 35 years of age. While among mothers not employed only 13 per cent. were under 25, and 55 per cent. between 25 and 35 years of age.

Reason for Industrial Employment of Mother.—The reasons given in 134 cases were as follows :—

As the sole source of income in	19 cases.
To supplement small income in	85 „
Preference for industrial work in	30 „

The average weekly earnings of the working mothers was 14/6 before the birth of the child, and 14/4 afterwards, while the average number of rooms per house was 3.6, with an average weekly rental of 3/9.

Time at which Work was Discontinued before Confinement :—

18 per cent. ceased work less than one month before confinement.
27 per cent. ceased work less than two months before confinement.
55 per cent. ceased work more than three months before confinement.

With regard to the period which elapsed between the birth of the child and recommencement of industrial employment, only a few women such as hawkers and charwomen commenced work within one month of the child's birth, while it was found that over 80 per cent. did not return until after the third month, and many of these not within twelve months after confinement.

The main fact which has been brought out in this enquiry, so far as it has extended in Stockport, is that the number of deaths during the first year per thousand children born in the case of mothers who are employed is practically the same as in the case of mothers who are not industrially employed.

Section 61 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 states that "an occupier of a factory or workshop shall not knowingly allow a woman or girl to be employed therein within four weeks after she has given birth to a child." This is the only legislation existing which bears on infantile mortality and employment of mothers.

As a general rule it is found that employers of married women in mills as far as possible insist on them ceasing to work for three months before confinement, and prevent their return to the mill for three months after confinement; so that while it is desirable to include such periods of prohibition from work, in the Factory and Workshop Acts, it will be seen that this is to a considerable extent already being voluntarily carried out.

Perhaps the strongest argument in favour of the employment of married women is its effect on the prevention of poverty. When it is seen that nearly 80 per cent. of mothers working in factories do so in order to supplement the small income of the household it is at once evident how much poverty is thereby prevented. As poverty, perhaps more than anything else tends towards a high infantile mortality, it is questionable whether the advantages which might accrue from preventing married women working in mills would taken together counter-balance the effect which it has in preventing poverty.

[illegible]

CLASS OF DISEASE		TOTALS		INDEX	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—					
Scarlet Fever					
Typhus Fever					
Influenza (Epidemic)					
Whooping Cough					
Diphtheria					
Enteric Fever ...					
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...					
Epidemic or Zymotic Jaundice					
Continued Fever					
Typhoid ...					
Typhus ...					
Other Allied Diseases					
II					
Syphilis ...					
Gonorrhoea					
III.—SPECIAL DISEASES—					
Erysipelas					
Puerperal Fever					
Typhoid, Septicæmia					
Septic, Ulcerative or Putrid Endocarditis					
Stomatitis					
Glossitis					
Cellulitis					

No.		Date		Description		Amount	
1		1890		To Balance		100.00	
2		1891		By Cash		50.00	
3		1892		By Cash		25.00	
4		1893		By Cash		12.50	
5		1894		By Cash		6.25	
6		1895		By Cash		3.12	
7		1896		By Cash		1.56	
8		1897		By Cash		0.78	
9		1898		By Cash		0.39	
10		1899		By Cash		0.19	
11		1900		By Cash		0.09	
12		1901		By Cash		0.05	
13		1902		By Cash		0.02	
14		1903		By Cash		0.01	
15		1904		By Cash		0.00	
16		1905		By Cash		0.00	
17		1906		By Cash		0.00	
18		1907		By Cash		0.00	
19		1908		By Cash		0.00	
20		1909		By Cash		0.00	
21		1910		By Cash		0.00	
22		1911		By Cash		0.00	
23		1912		By Cash		0.00	
24		1913		By Cash		0.00	
25		1914		By Cash		0.00	
26		1915		By Cash		0.00	
27		1916		By Cash		0.00	
28		1917		By Cash		0.00	
29		1918		By Cash		0.00	
30		1919		By Cash		0.00	
31		1920		By Cash		0.00	
32		1921		By Cash		0.00	
33		1922		By Cash		0.00	
34		1923		By Cash		0.00	
35		1924		By Cash		0.00	
36		1925		By Cash		0.00	
37		1926		By Cash		0.00	
38		1927		By Cash		0.00	
39		1928		By Cash		0.00	
40		1929		By Cash		0.00	
41		1930		By Cash		0.00	
42		1931		By Cash		0.00	
43		1932		By Cash		0.00	
44		1933		By Cash		0.00	
45		1934		By Cash		0.00	
46		1935		By Cash		0.00	
47		1936		By Cash		0.00	
48		1937		By Cash		0.00	
49		1938		By Cash		0.00	
50		1939		By Cash		0.00	
51		1940		By Cash		0.00	
52		1941		By Cash		0.00	
53		1942		By Cash		0.00	
54		1943		By Cash		0.00	
55		1944		By Cash		0.00	
56		1945		By Cash		0.00	
57		1946		By Cash		0.00	
58		1947		By Cash		0.00	
59		1948		By Cash		0.00	
60		1949		By Cash		0.00	
61		1950		By Cash		0.00	
62		1951		By Cash		0.00	
63		1952		By Cash		0.00	
64		1953		By Cash		0.00	
65		1954		By Cash		0.00	
66		1955		By Cash		0.00	
67		1956		By Cash		0.00	
68		1957		By Cash		0.00	
69		1958		By Cash		0.00	
70		1959		By Cash		0.00	
71		1960		By Cash		0.00	
72		1961		By Cash		0.00	
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81		1970		By Cash		0.00	
82		1971		By Cash		0.00	
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84		1973		By Cash		0.00	
85		1974		By Cash		0.00	
86		1975		By Cash		0.00	
87		1976		By Cash		0.00	
88		1977		By Cash		0.00	
89		1978		By Cash		0.00	
90		1979		By Cash		0.00	
91		1980		By Cash		0.00	
92		1981		By Cash		0.00	
93		1982		By Cash		0.00	
94		1983		By Cash		0.00	
95		1984		By Cash		0.00	
96		1985		By Cash		0.00	
97		1986		By Cash		0.00	
98		1987		By Cash		0.00	
99		1988		By Cash		0.00	
100		1989		By Cash		0.00	
101		1990		By Cash		0.00	
102		1991		By Cash		0.00	
103		1992		By Cash		0.00	
104		1993		By Cash		0.00	
105		1994		By Cash		0.00	
106		1995		By Cash		0.00	
107		1996		By Cash		0.00	
108		1997		By Cash		0.00	
109		1998		By Cash		0.00	
110		1999		By Cash		0.00	
111		2000		By Cash		0.00	
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121		2010		By Cash		0.00	
122		2011		By Cash		0.00	
123		2012		By Cash		0.00	
124		2013		By Cash		0.00	
125		2014		By Cash		0.00	
126		2015		By Cash		0.00	
127		2016		By Cash		0.00	
128		2017		By Cash		0.00	
129		2018		By Cash		0.00	
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145		2034		By Cash		0.00	
146		2035		By Cash		0.00	
147		2036		By Cash		0.00	
148		2037		By Cash		0.00	
149		2038		By Cash		0.00	
150		2039		By Cash		0.00	
151		2040		By Cash		0.00	
152		2041		By Cash		0.00	
153		2042		By Cash		0.00	
154		2043		By Cash		0.00	
155		2044		By Cash		0.00	
156		2045		By Cash		0.00	
157		2046		By Cash		0.00	
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172		2061		By Cash		0.00	
173		2062		By Cash		0.00	
174		2063		By Cash		0.00	
175		2064		By Cash		0.00	
176		2065		By Cash		0.00	
177		2066		By Cash		0.00	
178		2067		By Cash		0.00	
179		2068		By Cash		0.00	
180		2069		By Cash		0.00	
181		2070		By Cash		0.00	
182		2071		By Cash		0.00	
183		2072		By Cash		0.00	
184		2073		By Cash		0.00	
185		2074		By Cash		0.00	
186		2075		By Cash		0.00	
187		2076		By Cash		0.00	
188		2077		By Cash		0.00	
189		2078		By Cash		0.00	
190		2079		By Cash		0.00	
191		2080		By Cash		0.00	
192		2081		By Cash		0.00	
193		2082		By Cash		0.00	
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203		2092		By Cash		0.00	
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205		2094		By Cash		0.00	
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216		2105		By Cash		0.00	
217		2106		By Cash		0.00	
218		2107		By Cash		0.00	
219		2108		By Cash		0.00	
220		2109		By Cash		0.00	
221		2110		By Cash		0.00	
222		2111		By Cash		0.00	
223		2112		By Cash		0.00	
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226		2115		By Cash		0.00	
227		2116		By Cash		0.00	
228		2117		By Cash		0.00	
229		2118		By Cash		0.00	
230		2119		By Cash		0.00	
231		2120		By Cash		0.00	
232		2121		By Cash		0.00	
233		2122		By Cash		0.00	
234		2123		By Cash		0.00	
235		2124		By Cash		0.00	
236		2125		By Cash		0.00	
237		2126		By Cash		0.00	
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239		2128		By Cash		0.00	
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241		2130		By Cash		0.00	
242		2131		By Cash		0.00	
243		2132		By Cash		0.00	
244		2133		By Cash		0.00	
245		2134		By Cash		0.00	
246		2135		By Cash		0.00	
247		2136		By Cash		0.00	
248		2137		By Cash		0.00	
249		2138		By Cash		0.00	
250		2139		By Cash		0.00	
251		2140		By Cash		0.00	
252		2141		By Cash		0.00	
253		2142		By Cash		0.00	
254		2143		By Cash		0.00	

PART II.

Departmental.

District Inspectors' Work.

During the year 1909 a very large amount of work has been done by your District Inspectors in connection with general inspection, removal of infectious diseases, supervision of conversions from privy middens to water closets, abolition of so-called dry ashpits, disinfection of dwellings, schools, etc. The large majority of this work has been carried out with as little friction as possible, and only in relatively few cases has it been necessary to have recourse to legal procedure in order to get work carried out to remedy existing nuisances.

1,397 dwelling-houses were inspected, which is an increase of 20 on the previous year. Many of these houses have been cleansed, papered, or limewashed. In connection with the abolition of privy middens and their replacement by water closets, 2,035 visits have been made. The large number of courtyards and common passages in the Borough necessitates constant inspection in order to prevent accumulations of filth, blocked drains, and other nuisances arising in those closed-up areas, and during the year 1,367 visits were made to courts and yards, and paving, repairing and draining such courts, yards, or passages, has been carried out in 474 cases during the year.

In connection with infectious diseases 826 cases have been enquired into by the District Inspectors during the year, and of these 404 have been removed to the hospital. With regard to cases which are isolated at home 781 re-visits have been made, in order to prevent infringement of isolation and exposure of infected persons.

Summary of Work done by District Inspectors, 1909.

	No. 1 Dist.	No. 2 Dist.	No. 3 Dist.	No. 4 Dist.	Total
I.—SPECIAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	20	31	49	55	155
II.—INSPECTIONS MADE.					
Dwelling-houses	424	378	279	316	1397
Cellar Dwellings	4	17	—	3	24
Male Outworkers	1	4	3	22	30
Courts and Yards	389	288	265	425	1367
Privy Middens	534	443	374	684	2035
Drainage	442	432	690	988	2552
Water Courses	4	—	21	17	42
Miscellaneous	437	140	345	477	1399
III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.					
Cases inquired into	181	214	254	177	826
Cases removed to Hospital	95	101	112	96	404
Houses disinfected	135	171	227	151	684
Schools and other Public Institutions Disinfected	2	16	6	8	32
Re-visits to cases isolated at home	113	188	236	244	781
IV.—PRIVIES, WATER CLOSETS, &c.					
Privies Repaired	3	1	—	6	10
Dustbins Renewed	22	56	23	41	142
Dry Ashpits Abolished	1	3	4	1	9
V.—MISCELLANEOUS.					
Water-courses cleansed, etc.	1	—	—	—	1
Cellars Closed	—	5	—	—	5
Houses Cleansed, Papered, or Lime- washed	10	27	52	16	105
Urinals Re-constructed, etc.	—	1	—	—	1
Overcrowding of Houses abated	—	8	1	1	10
Houses Repaired	28	29	17	—	74
Yards, Courts or Passages paved or re- paired	95	64	43	51	253
Yards, Courts or Passages drained, or drains repaired	91	62	29	39	221
Accumulations Removed	3	12	20	15	50
Manure Pits provided or repaired	2	3	—	—	5
Animals Improperly kept—removed	3	1	6	2	12
House Drainage tested	13	6	22	9	50
House Drainage Repaired or Recon- structed	328	189	163	76	756
Notices (informal) Served	130	121	130	85	466

Number and list of statutory notices served during the year in the respective districts :—

<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 1.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 2.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 3.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 4.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875.	9	20	3	4	36
Section 46, do., do., ...	—	2	—	—	2
Section 73, do., do.	—	5	—	—	5
Section 94, do., do.	3	9	2	1	15
Section 25, Stockport Corporation Act, 1905	9	24	4	3	40
Section 58, do., do.	2	2	4	—	8
Number of houses, &c., drained by Borough Surveyor's Department on non-compliance of notice under Section 58	—	2	—	—	2

Conversion of Privy Middens.

A midden is a large collection of filth, fæcal matter, house refuse, and other organic material, which is collected and allowed to undergo putrefaction for periods of three to six months in the immediate neighbourhoods of dwelling-houses before it can be removed. Such accumulations can only be a danger which is constantly threatening the inmates of the adjoining houses, and it is perhaps mainly through the agency of flies which breed in large quantities in such accumulations and carry organisms from the midden to the food in the adjoining houses, that this danger is considerably increased during the warm season of the year, quite apart from the extremely objectionable and offensive emanations which arise from the midden contaminating the atmosphere and rendering it injurious to health.

It is satisfactory to record that the Department is steadily progressing in the abolition of these accumulations, and it is further satisfactory to record

that in nearly every case in which a privy has been converted into a water closet the midden adjoining has been completely abolished and its place taken by galvanised-iron dustbins ; these are properly constructed covered-in receptacles, which are emptied once a week, and cannot possibly act a breeding ground for the microbe-carrying house fly.

402 privies have been converted to water closets during the year, and 550 dustbins have been provided where middens were abolished.

There is no doubt that the more perfect methods of refuse disposal are more expensive than the older and insanitary methods, but in the case of old property where these have existed for many years some sacrifice has to be made in order to render the conditions of the property more healthful.

CONVERSIONS AND ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS
PROVIDED DURING 1909.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Privies converted to W.C.'s.</i>	<i>Additional W.C.'s provided.</i>	<i>Privy middens abolished.</i>	<i>Privy middens converted to dry ashpits.</i>	<i>Dustbins provided where middens abolished.</i>
No. 1.....	157	8	69	4	153
No. 2.....	118	29	47	5	178
No. 3.....	89	28	48	—	154
No. 4.....	13 } 25 } 38	10 } 7 } 17	11 } 12 } 23	— } 2 } 2	35 } 30 } 65
Total	402	82	187	11	550

Number of houses provided with	F.W.C.....	13,774	approximate
„ „ „	W.W.C.	1,000	„
„ „ „	Pails	540	„
„ „ „	P.M. Privy Asphits		
	or Privies	8,113	„

Work of Female Sanitary Inspectors.

In the early part of the year I recommended to your Health Committee that in order to cope with the increased amount of work which devolved upon the Female Sanitary Staff it would be advisable to appoint another

Female Sanitary Inspector. One of the chief reasons which led me to recommend this was that while the majority of births in slum districts were visited by these Inspectors it was extremely desirable that at least one re-visit should be made, and in many cases frequent visits should be made in the poorest districts. Your Health Committee appointed Mrs. R. G. Clift, who commenced duty on May 10th, but resigned to take an appointment in Manchester on August 28th. Her place was filled by Miss E. B. Swan, who commenced duty on the 20th of September, 1909.

The duties of the Female Sanitary Inspectors are as follows :—

(1). Visit houses in which births have been registered, and advise mothers in a homely and practical manner on the questions of the rearing and feeding of children. At least one re-visit should be made in every case within the first six months of infant life, and in many cases where through ignorance or negligence the child is not being properly cared for more visits are extremely desirable. The advice given by the Health Visitors is of a practical nature, and is on the lines laid down in a pamphlet on “ How to Feed and Manage the Baby ” issued by this Department.

In all visits for births they shall enquire if a medical practitioner is in attendance, and if so shall not give advice or re-visit until the expiration of one month, and then only if the medical practitioner has ceased to attend.

(2) Inquire into and take the necessary measures to remedy the sanitary conditions (more especially the cleanliness—personal and domestic) of the occupants in houses where children under two years of age have died, in houses where such illnesses as measles, whooping cough, etc., are reported to exist, and in localities where the social condition of the inhabitants demands it.

(3) Assist in cases of such illness, to promote the comfort of the invalid, and prevent the spread of disease by advice, and, if necessary, personal help, special attention being given to cleanliness, ventilation, measures of disinfection, etc.

(4) To make inquiries into every notified case of puerperal fever.

(5) To supervise under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health midwives and midwifery nurses, together with their equipment, and after a case of puerperal fever to insist on personal disinfection and to instruct them not to attend another patient without the permission obtained from the Medical Officer of Health, and in these cases to see that the midwives' clothing is boiled or disinfected, and that instruments, etc., are properly sterilised.

(6) Carry handbills and distribute them where required.

(7) Visit factories and workshops where only women are employed, or in the case of factories and workshops where both sexes work, that portion

of the workshop used by females only, and to enquire into such matters as closet accommodation, cleansing, limewashing, etc.

(8) Visit houses to which work is given out from factories and workshops, and see that they are free from infectious disease, and in all respects fit and proper places for the reception and execution of such work.

(9) Assist from time to time in the teaching of infant feeding and management in public elementary schools, and continuation schools, giving occasional practical demonstrations, etc.

(10) Carry out the duties imposed upon the Corporation by the Shop Hours Acts, and the Seats for Shop Assistants Act, in all places where females are employed.

(11) Keep journals containing full records of their visits, the conditions found thereon, and the measures taken for their remedy, such journals to be submitted to the Medical Officer of Health daily, at such time as he may direct.

(12) Generally to carry out such duties as may be imposed upon them by the Health Committee of the Corporation, or the Medical Officer of Health.

FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS' SUMMARY OF WORK.

	1909.
Visits	7139
Re-visits	1670
Detailed Inspections	654
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	6485
Informal Notices	16
Reported to District Inspectors	41
Schools.....	87
Midwives	401
Outworkers	208
Lectures.....	65
Overcrowding abated	14
Houses cleansed.....	103
Births, First Visits	2119
„ Re-visits	1081
Deaths from all causes	128
Workshops	20
Deaths from Diarrhœa	31

It is satisfactory to record that at least 50 per cent. of the births which have been visited have been re-visited on one or more occasions.

Another very important and valuable duty of the Female Sanitary Inspectors consists of the simple lectures which are given in the public elementary schools on hygiene and infant feeding. During the year 65 lectures were given.

Births Visited.

In connection with the visits to births special inquiries are made as to the method of feeding the baby, and advice is given in accordance with special instructions laid down in a card on "How to Feed and Manage the Baby."

It will be seen from the table that in far the majority of cases breast-feeding is carried out, and it is interesting to see from the table the effect of artificial feeding on the health of the child. The percentage of delicate children during the year among breast-fed, partially breast-fed, and artificially fed, is 2.6 per cent., 21.8 per cent., and 49.3 per cent. respectively. This shows how detrimental artificial feeding can be to the health of the child.

The following table gives the figures obtained from inquiries extending over a period of seven years :—

	BREAST-FED.		PARTIALLY BREAST-FED.		ARTIFICIALLY-FED.	
	HEALTHY.	DELICATE.	HEALTHY.	DELICATE.	HEALTHY.	DELICATE.
1903	646 or 93.2% 693.	47 or 6.8% 62.	43 or 69.3% 62.	19 or 30.7% 62.	112 or 43.9% 255.	143 or 56.1% 255.
1904	957 or 98.1% 977.	20 or 2.0% 977.	57 or 71.25% 80.	23 or 28.75% 80.	115 or 31.68% 363.	248 or 68.32% 363.
1905	887 or 98.2% 903.	16 or 1.8% 903.	67 or 79.8% 84.	17 or 20.2% 84.	108 or 48.2% 224.	116 or 51.8% 224.
1906	640 or 98.6% 653.	13 or 1.4% 653.	57 or 59.1% 71.	14 or 40.9% 71.	89 or 45.6% 195.	106 or 54.4% 195.
1907	1200 or 98.6% 1216.	16 or 1.4% 1216.	142 or 81.1% 175.	33 or 18.9% 175.	158 or 48.9% 323.	165 or 51.1% 323.
1908	1827 or 98.0% 1865.	38 or 2.0% 1865.	85 or 80.2% 106.	21 or 19.8% 106.	89 or 47.6% 187.	98 or 52.4% 187.
1909	2321 or 97.35% 2384	63 or 2.65% 2384	129 or 78.18% 165.	36 or 21.82% 165.	143 or 50.7% 282.	139 or 49.3% 282.
TOTAL for the seven years	8478 or 97.5% 8691.	213 or 2.5% 8691.	580 or 78.0% 743.	163 or 22.0% 743.	814 or 44.5% 1829.	1015 or 55.5% 1829.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This is an adoptive Act, and the Local Government Board fixed the 23rd day of March, 1908, as the date on which the Town Council's resolution of adoption of the Act should come into operation. The following are the provisions for early notification of births contained in the Act :—

- (1) In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born, in manner provided by this section.
- (2) Notice under this section shall be given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard, addressed to the Medical Officer of Health at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within thirty-six hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of the Medical Officer within the same time ; and the local authority shall supply without charge addressed and stamped postcards, containing the form of notice to any Medical Practitioner or Midwife residing or practising in their area, who applies for the same.
- (3) Any person who fails to give notice of a birth in accordance with this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings ; provided that a person shall not be liable to a penalty under this provision if he satisfies the Court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that notice had been duly given by some other person.
- (4) The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of births ; and any registrar of births and deaths whose sub-district or any part thereof is situate within any area in which this Act is adopted shall at all reasonable times have access to notices of births received by the Medical Officer of Health under this Act, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning births which may have occurred in his sub-district.
- (5) This section shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

In order to differentiate the cases which are attended by medical men from those attended by midwives coloured stamped addressed cards are sent out, blue cards to medical men and green cards to midwives. In those cases attended by medical men, if the co-operation of the Health Department in the visitation by a health visitor is required, they fill in the card accordingly. In the midwives' cards the question relating to co-operation by the Health Department is omitted, and cases attended by midwives are, therefore, all under the supervision of this department as a matter of routine.

The object of this Act is to enable the Health Department to give help and advice in suitable cases, where a birth has occurred, at a time when it is most necessary, that is to say, within the first few days of the child's life. Under the Registration Act the birth had to be registered by the parents within 42 days of such birth, and by an arrangement with the District Registrars weekly returns of registered births are obtained by the department. Under such a regime it often happened that seven weeks elapsed before information of a birth reached us, and unfortunately in many cases this arrived simultaneously with information as to the child's death. Notification under this Act is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the ordinary registration, so that the returns of the District Registrars are available as a means of detecting defaults of notification under the new Act, and thus forms a valuable check on uncertified or unregistered women acting as midwives. A few cases of this kind have been discovered during the year, and warning notices have prevented their recurrence.

The general tendency of the new Act is towards notification by the parent, and this is the case in the majority of births attended by medical men, but in those cases attended by midwives I have as far as possible insisted upon notification by the midwife for the reasons stated above.

The administration of this Act has involved a large amount of work in the department during the year.

Number of births notified during the year 1909 :—

By midwives	2150
„ medical practitioners	170
„ other persons	490
Number of cases notified late	20
Number of cases not notified	62

It is very satisfactory to record that 97.8 per cent. of the total births occurring in the Borough were notified to the Health Department under this Act, and the number of cases notified late only amounted to 20. In every case of late notification and non-notification letters have been written to the person making default and an explanation received.

In September a woman was prosecuted for failing to give notice in writing of a birth which she had attended. The woman had been warned on more than one occasion for attending births as an uncertified midwife, and the prosecution for failing to notify was instituted, as until April, 1910, it was impossible to prosecute under the Midwives Act. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 5/- and costs, or seven days' imprisonment.

Midwives Act, 1902.

The duties of the Local Supervising Authority in connection with this Act are as follows :—

- To exercise general supervision over all midwives practising within its area.

To systematically inspect every midwife's appliances and case book.

To investigate their mode of practice, and see that they understand and conform to the rules of the Central Midwives' Board.

To investigate charges of malpractices, negligence, or misconduct on the part of a midwife.

To suspend any midwife when necessary for the prevention of the spread of infection.

To report to the Central Midwives' Board the name of any midwife convicted of an offence.

During the month of January in each year to supply the Central Midwives' Board with the names and addresses of all midwives registered during the preceding year.

To keep a current copy of the roll of midwives accessible at all reasonable times for public inspection.

To report to the Central Midwives' Board the death or changes of addresses of any midwife within its area.

The number of midwives who gave notice of their intention to practice within the Borough during 1909 was 70, including 1 at the Workhouse and 3 at the Union Hospital. Two live outside the Borough, but practice within the Borough.

Their qualifications to practice are as follows :—

Possessing certificates from the Obstetrical Society of London.....	8
Possessing certificates from a recognised hospital.....	12
Having passed the examination of the Central Midwives' Board....	7
Enrolled by virtue of having been in bona-fide practice as midwives a year prior to the passing of the Act.....	43
	—
Total.....	70
	—

The extent of practice by midwives in the Borough may be seen from the following numbers :—

Number of cases attended by midwives alone.....	1885
Number of cases attended by midwife together with a doctor ..	553

During the year two midwives attended alone more than 100 cases each ; and six attended more than 100 cases each in some of which a medical man was also in attendance. Eight midwives did not attend any cases except in conjunction with a medical man.

Two uncertified women were found to have attended cases without a doctor, and in one case owing to failure to notify the birth of the child the woman was prosecuted, under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. In the other case a cautionary letter was sent and no recurrence has taken place.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

During the year 37 visits of inspection have been made to factories by Inspector Billingham, and generally it may be said that the sanitary condition of the factories in the town are satisfactory. In one case it was necessary to have the sanitary accommodation increased, and ten hand-flushed closets were replaced by eleven cistern-flushed water-closets. Three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, two on account of closets opening directly into the workrooms, and one on account of no sanitary convenience existing. Each of these matters were remedied at once.

During the year 1,084 visits were paid to the 637 workshops and work-places in the Borough, special attention being paid during the inspection to cleanliness, limewashing, ventilation, and drainage.

In seven instances new water-closets have been added to workshops in order to conform to the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act.

The following is a list of workshops in the Borough :—

Coopers	4	Cyclemakers	3
Dressmakers	140	Lathcutters	1
Milliners	39	Hat body makers	14
Boxmakers	3	Cabinet makers	21
Shirtmakers	9	Straw hat maker	1
Tailors	57	Blindmakers	7
Paper bag makers	4	Organ builders	1
Shoemakers	61	Feather curlers	2
Cloggers	19	Printers	13
Tinplate workers	12	Curriers	3
Blacksmiths	26	Rope makers	5
Brushmakers	3	Handloom weavers	11
Coachmakers	3	Bakers and confectioners	88
Saddlers	14	Dyers and cleaners	3
Joiners	39	Restaurants	12
Waste dealers	6		
Wheelwrights	8		
Filecutters	1		
Skipmakers	4		
			637

In the following table the details of the work done in the inspection of factories and workshops are set out :—

1.—INSPECTION.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>
Factories (including factory laundries).....	37	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	1104	—
Workplaces	—	—
Total	1141	—

2.—DEFECTS.

NUISANCES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	<i>No. of Defects. Found.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>
Want of cleanliness	4	4
Want of ventilation	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.....	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	1	1
„ unsuitable or defective ...	10	10
„ not separate for sexes	1	1
Offences under Factory and Workshop Act :—		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses	—	—
Other offences	—	—
Total.....	16	16

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work,	Outworkers' List. Section 107.							Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.							
	Lists.	Out-workers		Lists.	Out-workers					
		Con-tractors	Work-men		Con-tractors	Work-men				
Wearing Apparel :—										
(1) Making, etc... ..	52	17	402	2	1	10	27	67	..	..
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.....							238	..	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

<i>Workshops on the Register (s. 131 at the end of the year).</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Workshops	637
Bakehouses (Including 9 underground).....	33
Workshops (domestic)	—
Total number of workshops on register.....	670

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

<i>Class (1).</i>	<i>Number. (2).</i>
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Notified by H.M. Inspector.....	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	9

Female Out-Workers.		Male Out-Workers.	
NATURE OF WORK.	NO.	NATURE OF WORK.	NO.
Hat Trimming	133	Planking	11
Shirt Making	15	Boot and Shoe Repairing	2
Tailoring	4	Tailoring	3
Silk Weaving	7	Silk Weaving.....	1
Children's Clothing	4		
Men's Clothing.....	3		
Blouse Making	1		
	167		17

Bakehouses.

Visits of inspection were paid on 460 occasions to bakehouses during the year. The premises were found in a good condition as to cleanliness and sanitation, in only one case was it found necessary to speak to the occupier as to limewashing, and this was done without any further action being taken.

There are 9 underground bakehouses in the Borough, which are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Twelve restaurants in the Borough have been visited on several occasions, during the year, and found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

Seven offensive trades are carried on within the Borough as follows :—

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Number of Establishments.</i>
Tripe boilers	24
Oil refiners	2
Tallow melter.....	1
Tanner	1
Leather dressers	3
Soap maker	1
Bird-lime makers.....	3

1,130 visits have been made to these establishments during the year. The tripe-boiling premises require fairly constant supervision, and visits have to be made at irregular times during the business hours both by day and night. The premises have been found to be clean and well kept, and the trades carried on in such a manner as to avoid a nuisance.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 15 common lodging-houses in the Borough, and these have been regularly inspected, both by day and by night. In all, 940 visits of inspection have been made during the day time, and 130 visits during the night. The whole of the houses inspected were kept in a clean and orderly condition.

The following is a list of the registered common lodging-houses in the Borough, together with the registered number of lodgers, rooms, and cubic space per person :—

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No.	Address.	Regis- tered No. of Lodgers.	No. of Rooms	Average cubic capacity per person.
1	Adlington Square (Kershaw)	61	5	408
2	15, Watson Square (Fitzpatrick)	18	7	470
3	Bamford Street (Spilsbury)	17	5	439
4	Union Street (Marland)	115	6	406
5	Higher Hillgate (Gough).....	64	13	410
6	Canal Street (Molyneux).....	85	5	411
7	Ridgway Lane (Young)	55	5	406
8	13, 15, 17, and 19, Canal Street (Barratt) ..	41	10	420
9	19, Garnett Street (Sullivan).....	12	3	396
10	3, Adlington Square (O’Gara).....	8	3	450
11	24, Chestergate (Ronan)	14	5	400
12	Adlington Square (Kershaw)	22	7	462
13	Great Egerton Street (Lomas & Kirby) .	85	3	436
14	26, Lord Street (Orr)	10	3	415
15	51, Higher Hillgate	15	5	420

In connection with the fairs, &c., a large number of dwelling-vans were inspected, none of which were found overcrowded, and all were in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Smoke Observations.

During the year 241 observations of smoke have been taken. In 6 cases it was found necessary to serve notice on the firms concerned to abate the nuisance, and for that purpose to execute all necessary work so as not only to do away with the nuisance but to prevent its recurrence. After the time specified in the notices observations were again taken on several occasions, and in no single case was there any cause for complaint. In addition the premises concerning which notice had been served were visited several times to see what alterations, if any, were being carried out. At several of the mills new boilers have been put down ; high pressure boilers with new economizers being substituted for the old low pressure boilers ; and at one factory two new boilers with automatic stokers have been provided.

The most commonly used smoke appliances in the Borough are the following :—

- Hollingdrake’s Hollow Bar.
- Needham’s Patent Fire Bar.
- Swindells’ Air Bar.

Eadie's Hollow Bar.
 Green Economizers.
 Proctor's Mechanical Stoker.
 Spider Draught.
 Davidson's Sirocco Fan.
 McConnell's Automatic Air Regulator.
 The Auto Stoker.

Fifty observations of smoke were taken from railway engines at the following stations and sidings during shunting operations:—Edgeley Station, Adswold Siding, Jubilee Siding, Stitch Lane, Cheadle Heath Siding, and Georges' Road Siding.

The following is a list of the cases in which black smoke was emitted from chimneys belonging to factories, &c., the figures indicating the number of minutes of smoke emission in an observation of two hours:—

No.		Black.		Moderate.		None.		No.		Black.		Moderate.		None
1	..	4	..	48	..	68		147	..	3	..	54	..	63
3	..	2	..	41	..	77		148	..	1	..	48	..	71
4	..	3	..	46	..	71		153	..	2	..	52	..	66
8	..	2	..	57	..	61		154	..	3	..	57	..	60
22	..	2	..	39	..	79		155	..	3	..	46	..	71
25	..	1	..	43	..	76		157	..	1	..	43	..	76
29	..	2	..	40	..	78		159	..	2	..	31	..	87
45	..	2	..	37	..	81		163	..	2	..	48	..	70
49	..	2	..	50	..	68		164	..	1	..	57	..	62
65	..	25½	..	58½	..	36		168	..	1	..	46	..	73
67	..	3½	..	71½	..	45		170	..	2	..	65	..	53
68	..	1	..	40	..	79		171	..	1	..	56	..	63
70	..	17	..	47	..	56		180	..	1	..	66	..	53
78	..	4½	..	67½	..	48		186	..	25	..	65	..	30
79	..	12	..	60	..	48		187	..	2	..	54	..	64
81	..	2	..	90	..	28		190	..	2	..	48	..	70
82	..	7	..	76	..	37		192	..	3	..	81	..	36
84	..	24	..	69	..	27		193	..	2	..	48	..	70
85	..	2	..	52	..	66		198	..	1	..	44	..	75
93	..	23	..	76	..	21		199	..	2	..	53	..	65
95	..	2	..	48	..	70		208	..	1	..	43	..	76
96	..	2	..	38	..	80		211	..	2	..	53	..	65
105	..	1	..	44	..	75		214	..	1	..	50	..	69
106	..	2	..	53	..	65		216	..	2	..	45	..	73
107	..	3	..	71	..	46		222	..	3	..	57	..	60
117	..	2	..	42	..	76		224	..	2	..	52	..	66
118	..	2	..	57	..	61		225	..	3	..	44	..	73
123	..	2	..	46	..	72		226	..	2	..	36	..	82
134	..	2	..	53	..	65		228	..	2	..	36	..	82
135	..	3	..	46	..	71		230	..	2	..	38	..	80
136	..	2	..	78	..	40		232	..	2	..	37	..	81
141	..	3	..	67	..	50		233	..	3	..	49	..	68
142	..	2	..	78	..	40		236	..	3	..	77	..	40
143	..	3	..	48	..	69		238	..	1	..	39	..	80
145	..	2	..	42	..	76		240	..	2	..	45	..	73

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 305 samples of various food stuffs have been submitted to your Analyst, under the above Acts. 150 of these were samples of milk procured at the various railway stations, public institutions, and practically from every source of supply coming into the town.

Fourteen samples out of the 150 samples of milk were found to be adulterated, which is equal to 9.3 per cent., and when we remember that the daily consumption of milk in Stockport is something like 17,000 gallons, and that the average milk adulteration for England and Wales is 10.5 per cent., Stockport's record is fairly satisfactory.

Only three samples other than milk were unfavourably reported upon, which brings the total adulterated to 17 or 5.5 per cent;., taking the total samples submitted for analysis, which is very satisfactory, and the second lowest per centage of adulteration yet recorded here.

Seven informal samples were submitted during the year, and with one exception were found to be genuine.

In one instance during the year a man was detected hawking through the streets and selling to the poorer inhabitants separated milk for new milk. Your Committee authorized the necessary legal proceedings. He was charged with three offences in connection with this matter, and a conviction followed in each case.

In ten cases milk traders were required to inscribe their names and addresses on cans or vehicles used for conveying milk, as required by the Act. There was a ready compliance, and no further proceedings taken.

The following table compares with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1901	156	....	44	....	28.2
1902	308	....	31	....	10.06
1903	312	....	39	....	12.5
1904	302	....	51	....	16.9
1905	305	....	18	....	5.9
1906	304	....	22	....	7.24
1907	304	....	13	....	4.27
1908	303	....	23	....	7.6
1909	305	....	17	....	5.5

Analysis of Milk Samples compared with previous years :—

1900	27	....	5	....	18.52
1901	70	....	5	....	7.14
1902	91	....	16	....	17.58
1903	100	....	9	....	9.0
1904	120	....	20	....	16.66
1905	129	....	13	....	10.08
1906	134	....	10	....	7.46
1907	135	....	9	....	6.67
1908	160	....	17	....	10.56
1909	150	....	14	....	9.3

The subjoined Analyst's Quarterly Reports give full particulars of the adulteration and the subsequent action taken :—

[SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.—Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Borough of Stockport upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1909.

Articles submitted for analysis.	Result of analysis ; showing whether the sample was genuine or adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the adulteration.	Observations.
43 Milk	36 genuine, 7 adulterated, viz. :— No. 64—8.0 per cent. of the fat removed No. 7—11.0 per cent. of added water No. 8—4.1 " " No. 54—11.4 " " No. 55—4.1 " " No. 81—3.9 " " No. 9—11.0 " " and 12.0 per cent. of the fat removed	<i>Milk Prosecutions.</i> £ s. d. 64— 0 2 6 and costs .. 1 5 6 7— 5 0 0 " 6 0 0 8— 7 10 0 " 9 15 6 54— 5 0 0 " 7 4 0 55— 5 0 0 " 7 0 6 81— 1 0 0 " 2 10 10 9—15 0 0 " 17 17 0 (2 prosecutions). <i>Full Penalty.</i> £ s. d. Total.....£51 13 4
3 Butter 4 Margarine 4 Cheese 6 Lard 10 Coffee 4 Pepper 6 Malt Vinegar..... 4 Baking Powder ..	All genuine.	No samples were taken informally during the quarter.

Total number of samples analysed during the quarter, 84.
Total number of samples adulterated, 7.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.—Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Borough of Stockport upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act, during the quarter ending 30th June, 1909.

<i>Articles submitted for analysis.</i>	<i>Result of analysis ; showing whether the sample was genuine or adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
38 Milk 13 Butter 4 Cheese 3 Malt Vinegar 4 Arrowroot..... 2 Sweetmeats 4 Beer..... 3 Prescriptions	} } } } } } } } All genuine.	Two samples of butter, Nos. 102 and 144 were taken informally.

Total number of samples analysed during the quarter, 71.
Total number of samples adulterated, 0.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.—Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Borough of Stockport upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act, during the quarter ending the 30th September, 1909.

<i>Articles submitted for analysis.</i>	<i>Result of analysis ; showing whether the sample was genuine or adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
46 Milk	43 genuine, 3 adulterated, viz. :— No. 160—3.8 per cent. of added water and 19 per cent. of the fat removed No. 161—10 per cent. of fat removed No. 174—6.3 " " "	<i>Milk Prosecutions.</i> 160—Costs 161—Costs 174—£5 and costs £ s. d. 0 19 6 0 16 0 6 1 6 Total.....£7 17 0 No samples were taken informally during the quarter.
13 Butter 4 Coffee 6 Cheese 6 Lard	} } All genuine. }	

} All genuine.

}

}

Total number of samples analysed during the quarter, 75.
Total number of samples adulterated, 3.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Your Inspector has made 558 visits to the 53 farmsteads in the Borough.

During the year your Committee granted a registration certificate for one new farmstead, and one old one was demolished.

Several minor alterations and repairs in the way of additional ventilation, re-drainage, provision of additional lighting, &c., have been carried out, under the direction of this Department.

In six cases where milk boys had either been in contact with, or found to be suffering from, infectious disease, prompt action was taken, and all the milk vessels concerned sterilised, premises, &c., disinfected, and contacts kept from business for the quarantine period, and one is happy to say that in no instance could a second case be traced to any of these sources.

Thirteen animals suffering from tuberculosis on farms within the Borough were slaughtered and destroyed.

Twenty-six new milk shops were registered by your Committee, and 14 have discontinued, leaving 142 on the register. To these some 683 visits have been made during the year.

In four instances objectionable privy middens in connection with milk shops have been converted to water closets, and in three instances re-drainage work carried out. The great difficulty is dealing with these places, and one which will have to be dealt with sooner or later, is the conglomeration of stuffs stored in the milk-house, which at present we are only able to deal with in a very limited sort of way.

The best solution would undoubtedly be legislation prohibiting the milk store to be used for any other purpose.

In connection with the milk trading of Stockport it is interesting to record that at the Cheshire Agricultural Society's Show held in Stockport during the year a competition was included for the best sample of milk produced under the most hygienic conditions, and a farmer and milk-seller within the Borough was placed equal first, and also received the Society's certificate.

The railway stations have been visited from time to time, and the milk cans examined as to cleanliness ; with four exceptions, when a visit to the farm concerned had the desired effect, there was no cause for complaint.

Ice Cream Shops.

These places have been visited 173 times during the year, at times when the boiling, &c., has been in progress.

It was found necessary to cause the premises and vessels to be cleansed in eleven instances, and to have the owners' names inscribed on the cart used for the purposes of hawking, as required by the Corporation Act, in four instances.

The steady progress previously reported is being maintained in the way of raising the standard of sanitary efficiency of these places, but further legislation is required for the licensing of both the premises and the people trading in this commodity, and a means of enforcing the provision of separate places for the manufacturing and storing of the ice cream, before they can be satisfactorily dealt with.

Private Slaughter-Houses.

The slaughter-houses (47) and knackers' yard have been kept under close observation, 2,315 visits have been made to them at variable times when slaughtering has been in progress.

One new slaughter-house, previously sanctioned by your Committee, was licenced, and the old one previously occupied by the licensee given up by arrangement.

Plans have also been approved for a second new slaughter-house, and application for a licence will be made in due course.

Advantage is always taken by the Department of a change of occupation of these places to have them improved and brought more up-to-date, in eight cases re-drainage work, re-laying of floors, cementing of walls, provision of garbage tins, &c., has been carried out.

It was found necessary to give notice to limewash in seven instances, and to remove offal in five instances during the year.

With these exceptions, the places which are in some cases old and badly adapted for the purpose they are used for, have been fairly well kept, and the class of meat generally has been of a very satisfactory quality.

The various fish, fruit, butchers, &c., shops and the market have been visited regularly, and the quality of food stuffs generally met with therein gave little cause for complaint.

It was only found necessary to take legal proceedings in one case, that of a man selling fish. A conviction followed, and little has since been seen of him.

An excellent cold-air store has been constructed in the town by a private firm of butchers, and during the hot weather tradesmen have taken full advantage of the protection it offers, with a decided benefit to all concerned.

This place has also been visited periodically, and the food carefully examined.

A list of the unsound food dealt with is appended hereto :—

Thirteen carcasses of beef, tuberculous.

Two fore quarters of beef, tuberculous.

Nine carcasses pigs, tuberculous.

Two carcasses, calves, choked.

210 lbs., beef, decomposed.

Nineteen boxes, hake, codfish, &c., decomposed.

Quantity of crabs, shrimps, bananas, decomposed.

Plums, tomatoes, peas, &c., decomposed.

Forty-two livers, lungs, &c., localized tuberculosis, or distomatum hepaticum.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

During the year a considerable amount of work has been carried through by the Housing Committee. In all cases in which representation has been made to the Housing Committee that certain houses are unfit for human habitation the Committee has visited the property, and after inspecting the same has with all due care decided what action should be taken in connection with the property. The owners have in every case been given an opportunity of meeting the Committee and hearing their views in the matter, and also stating any objections they have to the action which the Committee has proposed to adopt.

In cases where certain alterations have been decided on in order to render the property fit for habitation, specifications of the work to be done have been made and supplied to the owner, without prejudice, and only in a few cases has it been necessary to make closing orders in order to get these specifications carried out. Plans of alterations made in order to allow houses already closed to be re-opened are passed by the Housing Committee, and in every case the Committee has been anxious as far as possible to help the owner to carry out the alterations required in a reasonable manner.

There is no doubt that the majority of the work of the Housing Committee will be at present confined to the older districts of the town, which mainly exist in the centre of the Borough ; and this work will largely be confined to closed court-yards and back-to-back dwellings ; but in one or two districts there are many through houses which are in a dilapidated and insanitary condition, and which should receive the attention of the Housing Committee.

Increased powers with regard to closure and demolition will be available under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, but this Act has not applied to any of the property during the year under consideration.

The following is an account of the work carried out during the year :—

WORK DONE UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

Number of houses dealt with by Housing Committee.....	98
Number of houses represented as unfit for habitation.....	58
Number of houses represented as unfit for habitation and not capable of being made so fit.....	40
Number of houses closed.....	54
Number of houses demolished.....	18
Number of houses made habitable.....	7
Number of through houses made by converting back-to-back houses	6
Number of closing orders made representing 11 houses	3
Number of demolition orders made representing 11 houses	3

Many other houses have had improvements and alterations carried out on my suggestion.

NOS. 2-23, POOL LANE ; 1, KENYON STREET ; 14 AND 16, PORTWOOD PLACE,
AND 1, POYNTON COURT.

Representations were made to the Housing Committee in February, 1909, that the above houses were so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ; and further, that Nos. 9 and 11, Pool Lane, were incapable of being rendered fit for habitation. The Housing Committee visited the property on the same date and considered the representations which had been made. After hearing the objections of the owner it was resolved by the Committee at their meeting in March that a specification of the work required should be sent to the owner, without prejudice, and that 14 days should be allowed for the owner to consider the decision of the Committee. In July the owner agreed through his solicitor to proceed with the demolition of Nos. 9 and 11, Pool Lane, and 14 and 16, Portwood Place ; the work of rendering Nos. 13-23, Pool Lane, and 1, Kenyon Street, fit for habitation having already been commenced. Nos. 14 and 16, Portwood Place, and No. 1, Poynton Court, which had been empty and dilapidated for many years, have been demolished, and Nos. 13-23, Pool Lane, and No. 1, Kenyon Street, have been rendered fit for human habitation and are now occupied. Nos. 9 and 11 Pool Lane are closed, but have not yet been demolished as agreed in July. When these houses are dealt with, the yard surface made good, and the privy middens abolished, this property will be in a completely satisfactory condition.

CIDER COURT AND HIGH BANK SIDE.

Seven houses here came under consideration during the year. No. 1, Cider Court, was a very small single house in a very damp and dilapidated condition, and was represented as incapable of being made fit for habitation. The owner was interviewed by the Committee, and promised to demolish this house. Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Cider Court, were back-to-back houses with Nos. 5, 7, and 9, High Bank Side. The houses in High Bank Side were one storey lower than those in Cider Court, and the upper storeys were unhabited and in a dilapidated condition. The objections raised were the defective lighting, ventilation, and dampness of the dwellings, and the impossibility of rendering them satisfactory without conversion into through ventilated houses. The owner expressed his willingness to make these dwellings into through houses and put them in thorough repair. Plans were prepared which were approved, and the work of converting these very insanitary dwellings into suitable through houses is now in progress.

NOS. 1-6, STRINGER'S YARD, AND 13, STRINGER'S PLACE.

These are single houses, consisting of one living room and one bedroom, without through ventilation and in an extremely filthy condition, situated at the lowest part of a large piece of sloping land, a fact which together with the decayed and generally defective condition of the walls and roofs, accounted for much of the dampness and unhealthiness of the dwellings. The yard through which these houses are approached is completely enclosed except at the gable end of No. 5, where a block of eight water-closets is situated, four of which were choked and in a very foul condition on several inspections. The surface of the yard is paved with cobble stones, and by

reason of its badly drained and defective condition, and the uncleanly habits of the occupants of the adjoining houses, is constantly in a most insanitary state. A closing order was made in June, and followed up by a demolition order in October. As this order was not carried out the owner was informed that unless he proceeded with the demolition immediately, the work for which a price had already been obtained, would be carried out by the Corporation at his expense. The demolition of these houses is now in progress.

NO. 5, CROSSLEY'S COURT, CASTLE STREET.

This house was closed in 1908 on the request of the Medical Officer of Health. In March, 1909, the Committee interviewed the owner, who promised to demolish the house. This work has since been carried out.

MEAKIN COURT AND GARNETT STREET.

No. 3, Meakin Court, was a single house in the corner of a very small yard, being less than three feet from Nos. 1 and 2, Meakin Court. The exterior walls were badly bulged and the brickwork perished, the windows could not be opened, the light and ventilation were very deficient, the interior filthy and damp. This house was represented as incapable of being made fit for habitation. Nos. 1 and 2, Meakin Court, were back-to-back houses with Nos. 24 and 22, Garnett Street; the condition of these houses was similar to that of No. 3, Meakin Court, and it was represented to the owner that these four houses might be rendered fit for habitation by conversion into two through houses. A specification of the work to be done to render these houses sanitary was sent, without prejudice, to the owner in August, and has since been carried out, and No. 3, Meakin Court, demolished.

NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, MITCHELL COURT, LONDON PLACE.

These were three back-to-back houses which were in a dilapidated condition, and had not been occupied for a considerable time. After interviewing the representative of the owner, the Housing Committee resolved that they were incapable of being rendered fit for habitation, and that the necessary proceedings for closing should be taken, unless the owner gave an undertaking to demolish the property. In August the owner gave an undertaking to demolish these three houses. This work has been done and the site cleared.

PRIMROSE COURT, WITHEWS ROW.

Two houses came under consideration here which had been unoccupied for a considerable number of years, and which could not be rendered into through houses or made suitable for habitation. As these houses had been under the consideration of the Committee for some considerable time, and the owner was not prepared to take any steps in the matter, a closing order was obtained in June, and followed by a demolition order in October. This order has since expired, and as the Corporation had obtained a contract to carry out the work and were about to let the same, the owner has proceeded with the demolition of these houses.

NOS. 1 AND 2, ELLIOTT COURT, WATSON SQUARE.

These were single houses in a very small courtyard, without through ventilation, the front of these houses facing the backs of Nos. 11 and 13, Watson Square, with an extremely small yard area. The lighting was defective and the ventilation impossible. They were represented as unfit for habitation and incapable of being rendered fit. A closing order was obtained in June and a demolition order in October. This order has since been carried out, and thus a very great improvement effected in what was an extremely unhealthy court-yard.

SIDEBOTHAM'S COURT, BAMFORD STREET.

A single house without through ventilation was demolished in this court without any proceedings being taken by the Committee.

EDGE COURT, BOWDEN STREET.

This consists of a large court-yard in which three single houses (Nos. 6, 7, and 8) were situated in the middle of the yard. Nos. 1, Edge Court, and 26, Bowden Street, were also single houses. Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Edge Court, were represented as incapable of being rendered fit for habitation; and it was further represented that Nos. 1, Edge Court, and 26, Bowden Street, should be converted into one through house; or as an alternative that if the owner demolished No. 28, Bowden Street, it would be possible to ventilate Nos. 1, Edge Court, and 26, Bowden Street, on to this widened passage by windows in the gable wall, and thus the conversion of these two into one through house would be unnecessary. As the demolition of No. 28, Bowden Street, was thought desirable by the Committee on account of the additional light and air which this court-yard would receive thereby, rather than on account of its unfitness for habitation, they considered that some compensation was due to the owner, and as this was arranged the owner agreed to carry out these improvements. The three houses in the court-yard have already been abolished, and the other improvement is about to take place.

NOS. 1 AND 2, KETTLE'S YARD, BOSDEN STREET.

These are two back-to-back houses, each consisting of one living room and one bedroom. The owner was interviewed by the Committee, and he agreed to demolish No. 2, and add No. 1, to the house facing Bosden Street, thus making No. 12, Bosden Street, and 1, Kettle's Yard, into a through house, and increasing the yard area. No. 2, Kettle's Yard has not yet been demolished, but the other work has been completed.

QUEENEY'S COURT AND FENTON COURT, ST. PETERSGATE.

Four houses came under consideration here, two houses in Queeney's Court being back-to-back houses with those in Fenton Court, the whole constituting a large and dilapidated group between the houses in Etchells Street and Tatton Street. As these houses had been represented as unfit

for human habitation, it was resolved that notices should be served, requiring the owners to render them fit for habitation. After some correspondence with the owners they decided to demolish the houses. This work has been carried out and the site cleared.

ALBISTON'S PLACE, KINGSTON STREET.

No. 1, Albiston's Place, consisted of a very small back-to-back house, which was represented as an obstructive building, as it practically blocked up the entrance to the street known as Albiston's Place. The Committee inspected this house and decided that some compensation should be made. This was agreed to by the owner and the house demolished.

Schools and Infectious Disease.

During the year it was only found necessary to close the Infants' Department of four schools in the town; in three cases on account of measles, and at one school on account of an epidemic of mumps.

The number of non-notifiable diseases occurring among school-children is considerably less than occurred in the previous year, only 114 cases of measles were notified through the Education Department, as compared with 2,881 during the previous year; and only 194 cases of whooping cough as compared with 537 in 1908.

Tables are appended giving details of school closure and infectious disease.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Percentage of children present.</i>	CLOSED		<i>Disin- fected.</i>
			<i>From.</i>	<i>To.</i>	
Edgeley R. C. (Infants' Dept.)	Measles	62%	10th Feb.	5th Mar.	12th Feb.
Cheadle Heath C. (Infants' Dept.)	„	47%	31st Mar.	23rd Apr.	7th Apr.
Great Moor (Infants' Dept.)	„	42%	13th Oct.	5th Nov.	15th Oct.
St. Mary's C. E. (Reddish) (Infants' Dept.)	Mumps	31%	13th Oct.	5th Nov.	15th Oct.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS
DISEASE DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	<i>Notifiable or " Dangerous " Infectious Diseases.</i>				<i>Non-Notifiable but Dangerous.</i>		
	<i>Smallpox</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1900	—	146	9	155	290	59	349
1901	—	390	9	399	1418	48	1466
1902	—	308	7	315	413	320	733
1903	1	360	6	367	98	1	99
1904	19	375	16	410	476	14	490
1905	1	110	16	127	200	250	450
1906	—	95	21	116	880	225	1105
1907	—	236	24	260	920	689	1609
1908	—	359	23	382	2881	537	3418
1909	—	356	30	386	1414	194	1608
Totals	21	2735	161	2917	8990	2337	11327

Isolation Hospitals.

DIALSTONE LANE HOSPITAL.

The continued prevalence of scarlet fever during the year 1909 again taxed the accommodation of this hospital to the utmost, and 382 cases of scarlet fever were removed to the hospital, out of a total number of 556, which were notified during the year. This is the largest number of cases during one year that has been admitted into Dialstone Lane Hospital, the next highest number being 343 in 1901. It must be understood that these numbers refer to the cases actually admitted during the year, and not to the total number of cases treated, as this latter number includes those cases remaining in the hospital at the end of the previous year.

Thirteen cases of typhoid fever and seven of diphtheria were admitted during the year. These cases were treated in the observation block, and were cases in which isolation in hospital was an urgent necessity. Three of the diphtheria patients were suffering from laryngeal diphtheria, and the operation of tracheotomy was necessary on admission in these cases. In each case the operation was successful and the patient recovered.

WHITEHILL HOSPITAL.

During the year two cases of smallpox were removed to the hospital.

Both the hospital and grounds have been kept in good order during the year by the caretakers.

It is with pleasure that I record appreciation of the work of the Matron and the nursing staff.

PAYMENTS BY PATIENTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1888.....	108	4	6	1896.....	191	8	11	1903.....	915	5	5
1889.....	591	10	9	1897.....	319	11	3	1904.....	731	9	9
1890.....	122	14	6	1898.....	264	14	1	1905.....	261	0	6
1891.....	25	7	0	1899.....	362	15	0	1906.....	32	6	0
1892.....	150	18	6	1900.....	1474	14	6	1907.....	268	2	0
1893.....	122	12	0	1901.....	629	0	2	1908.....	220	12	0
1894.....	150	9	10	1902.....	272	18	0	1909.....	158	4	6
1895.....	176	15	4								

Total in 22 years—£7,550 14s. 6d.

NETT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1888....	715	0	2	1896....	1544	11	7	1903....	3801	6	2
1889....	864	19	0	1897....	1592	9	6	1904....	2476	19	10½
1890....	606	16	2	1898....	1316	7	8	1905....	2524	13	10
1891....	928	6	2	1899....	924	5	2	1906....	2786	3	10½
1892....	509	19	8	1900....	389	5	5	1907....	3060	1	4
1893....	1392	8	11	1901....	3113	14	11	1908....	2790	2	5½
1894....	1313	12	0	1902....	2598	0	4	1909....	2627	15	1
1895....	1137	5	11								

CASES TREATED FROM 1888 TO 1909 INCLUSIVE, IN THE TWO HOSPITALS.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Smallpox	98	0	1	0	6	22	26	2	1	0	0	0	6	1	57	89	159	1	0	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever....	35	36	91	32	26	127	151	112	265	279	115	46	216	403	318	371	271	120	81	265	386	438
Typhus	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric	12	14	22	15	16	85	21	40	38	47	58	27	64	38	18	1	14	23	23	18	18	14
Diphtheria	0	0	2	1	2	9	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	5	3	7
Other Diseases ..	1	16	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	149	66	120	48	51	244	200	154	306	326	173	76	293	444	395	464	445	147	105	289	409	461

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with by the Hospital during the past year :—

<i>Name of Disease.</i>	<i>In Hospital, 1st Jan., 1909.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital, 31st Jan., 1909.</i>
Smallpox	—	2	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever .	56	*382	378	9	51
Typhoid Fever.	1	13	9	2	3
Diphtheria ...	—	7	6	1	—
Totals	57	404	395	12	54

* Five of these cases are Guardians' patients.

Five convalescent cases of Scarlet Fever were removed from Dialstone Lane to Whitehill Hospital.

Expenditure on Hospital Account

From 1st January to 31st December, 1909.

DIALSTONE LANE HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	867	10	4
Food, Stimulants, and Drugs	808	10	0
Coal, Coke, Gas, and Water	299	12	1
Rates and Tithe Rent Charge	109	0	1
Repairs and Alterations	19	0	10
Dress Materials and Drapery	63	0	6
Telephone Rent and Maintenance	8	0	0
Provender for Horses	51	3	8
Harness, Repairs, and Shoeing	13	15	2
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	23	15	0
Cleaning Materials	18	17	2
Ironmongery and Kitchen Utensils	9	15	3
Services of Extra Nurse	25	4	0
Professional Services of Locum Tenens	37	16	0
Petty Cash	6	9	5
Capital Charges	74	14	8
Gratuities to Nurses and Christmas Presents for Patients	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Deputation Expenses and Delegates' Fees.....	29	9	4
Clothing Allowance.....	14	19	0
Miscellaneous	44	1	0
	£2534	13	6

	£	s.	d.
Less amount received for Treatment of Outside			
Patients	158	4	6
Other receipts	12	15	3
		170	19 9
	£2363	13	9

WHITEHILL.

	£	s.	d.
Wages	62	13	5
Food and Stimulants.....	23	5	6
Coal, Coke, Lighting, and Water.....	73	9	7
Rates and Taxes.....	31	13	3
Telephone Subscription.....	8	0	0
Repairs and Painting.....	3	14	9
Petty Cash.....	0	5	11
Miscellaneous	3	0	11
Capital Charges.....	57	18	0
	£264	1	4

Total Expenditure on Hospital Account for the past year, £2,627 15s. 1d.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 105 specimens have been forwarded to Professor Delépine for examination, 31 from suspected typhoid fever cases, 33 from doubtful diphtheria cases, and 41 from suspected cases of phthisis. The results obtained on such bacteriological examination are given in the accompanying table :—

	Positive.		Negative.
Typhoid	10	....	21
Diphtheria.....	9	....	24
Phthisis	18	....	23
Totals.....	37	....	68

Inspection of Water-closets, &c.

During the past year there have been 1,074 new water-closets erected in the Borough, viz., 570 in connection with new buildings, 484 in connection with privy midden conversions, and 20 in connection with factory and workshops. At present there are about 1,000 waste water-closets, with a small number of latrines of various types. There are approximately in the whole of the Borough about 13,700 (fresh) water-closets. During the past year about 10,000 visits have been paid to these conveniences. In cases where it has been suspected or ascertained that improper usage of water-closets was taking place, precautionary notices have been served upon the occupiers, warning them about the keeping of the closets and approaches thereto in a cleanly state, and also cautioning them against misuse of the closets, visits having been paid in these cases every day. This constant visitation having been generally attended with good results. Special attention has always been given to water-closets, which have been newly erected in lieu of privy middens, and constant re-visits are paid to see that the tenants know how to use them properly.

In the following table is set forth a summary of defects and repairs which have been carried out in connection with water-closets in the Borough :—

NATURE AND DEFECTS DISCOVERED IN WATER-CLOSETS AND FITTINGS DURING 1909.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>No. 1</i>	<i>No. 2.</i>	<i>No. 3</i>	<i>No. 4</i>	<i>Totals</i> 1909.
Balltaps	162	235	179	227	803
Cistern Valves	47	60	60	78	245
W.C.'s Cleansed	35	84	57	40	216
Water Pipes	41	70	22	34	167
Rubber Cones	38	18	37	38	131
W.C. Basins Fixed.....	28	19	22	21	90
Drains Relaid	19	38	29	27	113
Cisterns Replaced	5	1	1	1	8
Waste Water Closets	—	14	13	—	27
Notices (Informal) served	—	—	—	—	254

Shop Hours Act.

During the past year 149 observations have been taken at night of various hairdressers' shops, where complaints have been made in respect to occupiers not complying with this Act. It was not necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

Limewash Brushes.

Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requires the owner or occupier of any house, any part of which is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, to limewash, cleanse, and purify the same. Facilities are granted to the poorest people for this purpose by the almost gratuitous loan of limewashing brushes by the Health Department. As the cost of the limewash is a very small one there is no reasonable excuse for many of the poorest dwellings being in an unwholesome and filthy condition. During the year 2,426 limewash brushes have been loaned at the nominal charge of 1d. per day.

Appended is a statement of the income and expenditure for the past nine years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Income.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1901-2	14	2	9	.....	12	11	8
1902-3	14	2	6	.....	16	16	0
1903-4	11	11	2	.....	6	0	0
1904-5	11	5	1	.....	15	12	0
1905-6	12	17	10	.....	7	5	8
1906-7	13	4	6	.....	8	6	6
1907-8	12	10	1	.....	7	4	0
1908-9	10	5	4	.....	5	4	8
1909-10	10	2	2	.....	7	17	6
	£110 1 5				£86 18 0		

Paving, Sewering, &c.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for a statement giving the amount of paving, sewerage, etc., carried out by his department during the year under review :—

- 1.—Length of back passages paved and sewered :—4 furlongs, 208 yards.
- 2.—Length of sewers (sewage and surface water) laid :—2 miles, 7 furlongs, 110 yards.
- 3.—No vertical shaft ventilators were closed.
- 4.—No surface sewer ventilators were closed.
- 5.—Lineal yards of old sewers taken up and re-laid :—27 yards.
- 6.—Number of cellar dwellings closed for purposes of street improvements :—7.
- 7.—No houses were demolished in connection with street improvements.
- 8.—Number of water-closets erected in connection with new buildings :—

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer for the following statement giving the expenditure of the Cleansing Department during the year :—

From 1st January to 31st December, 1909.

	£	s.	d.
Nett Expenditure of Nightsoil and Day Scavenging Departments	13979	13	9
General Maintenance Account of Nightsoil and Day Scavenging Departments, including Capital Charges (£367 16s. 0d.)	14491	9	8
Less Income	511	15	11
	£13979	13	9
General Maintenance Account of Whitehill, including Capital Charges (£238 17s. 2d.)	275	1	3
	£14254	15	0
General Maintenance Account of Warth Meadow, including Capital Charges (£125)	£316	2	3
Income	356	9	8
		40	7 5
	£14214	7	7

Legal Proceedings during the Year 1909.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Amount of Fines, &c.</i>
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	£7 10s. 0d. and costs and Advocate's and Analyst's fee, or one month hard labour.
{ (fat abstracted)	"	£7 10s. 0d. and costs, do., do.
{ (added water)	"	£7 10s. 0d. and costs, do., do.
" (added water)	"	£5 and costs, do., do.
" (added water)	"	£5 and costs, do., do.
" (added water)	"	£5 and costs, do., do.
" { (fat abstracted)	"	2/6 and costs and Analyst's fee.
" { (fat abstracted)	Withdrawn	Costs.
" { (added water)	Convicted	Costs.
" { (fat abstracted)	"	Costs and Analyst's fee.
" (added water)	"	£2 10s. 0d. and costs and Advocate's and Analyst's fee, or one month hard labour.
" (added water)	"	£2 10s. 0d. and costs and Advocate's and Analyst's fee, or one month.
" (fat abstracted)	"	£5 and costs and Analyst's fee, or one month hard labour.
" (added water)	"	£1 and costs and Analyst's fee.
" (fat abstracted)	"	Costs and Analyst's fee.
Selling margarine for butter	"	2/6 and costs and Analyst's fee.
Exposing margarine for sale unlabelled	"	Costs.

Legal Proceedings during the Year 1909.—(continued.).

YEAR 1909.

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<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Amount of Fines, &c.</i>
Selling adulterated milk (fat abstracted) ...	Convicted " " " " "	£3 and costs and Advocate's and Analyst's fee or one month.
Retailing milk in public place without having the name conspicuously inscribed on can		£1 and costs, or seven days.
Exposing for sale skimmed milk without having the words "skimmed" or "separated milk" conspicuously inscribed on can		£1 and costs, or seven days.
Selling adulterated rum		10/- and costs and Advocate's and Analyst's fee.
"		10/- and costs, do., do.
Exposing bad fish for sale		£5 and costs, or two months hard labour.
Offence against the Housing of the Working Classes Act	Convicted	Order made to close and pay costs.
Do., do.	"	Do., do.
Do., do.	"	Order made to close.
Offence against the Notification of Births Act (Failure to notify birth of a child) ...	"	5/- and costs, or seven days.
Offence against the Public Health Act, Section 9 (Nuisance caused by cellar drainage) ..	Withdrawn	Costs.

NOTE :—The bracketted cases refer to the same sample in each case.

Meteorological Observations.

The Meteorological Station, the instruments in which are the gift of Mr. T. Kay, J.P., of this town, is situated in the centre of the town, in the Town's Yard, off St. Petersgate. The instruments are as follows :—

1.—Stevenson's screen, containing (a) maximum thermometer, (b) minimum thermometer (for shade temperature), (c) wet and dry bulb hygrometer (Mason's).

2.—Campbell's sunshine recorder.

3.—Five-inch rain guage.

4.—Black and bright bulb thermometers (for "radiation" temperatures).

5.—Grass minimum thermometer.

6.—One-foot and four-feet earth thermometers.

7.—Robinson's anemometer.

8.—Standard mercurial barometer (Kew pattern).

The last-mentioned instrument is fixed in the office of the Medical Officer of Health at a height of 261 feet above sea level.

Readings of these instruments are taken at 9 a.m. each day, and are subsequently corrected and recorded in a register kept for that purpose.

A tabulated statement of the readings for 1909 is given herewith.

Weekly means of Observations at the Borough Meteorological Observatory, Stockport.

LATITUDE 53° 24' 12" N. LONGITUDE 2° 9' 14" W.

Cistern of Barometer 261·56 feet and Top of Raingauge 185·7 feet above Mean Sea-Level.

1909	Barometer reduced to Sea-level and 32° F.	Percentage Humidity Sat. 100	THERMOMETERS.										Average Daily Rainfall.	Average Daily Sunshine
			SHADE				Sun Heat.	Solar Radiation	Grass (Min.)	UNDERGROUND				
			Max.	Min.	Range.	Corrected Mean.				1 Foot.	1 Feet.			
1st Week	29.771	83.0	45.0	40.0	7.5	41.243	46.0	54.0	37.0	41.0	45.0	Inches .08	Hrs Min. ---	
2nd "	29.499	80.0	44.0	36.0	7.8	39.329	48.0	58.0	34.0	40.0	45.0	.15	0 20	
3rd "	30.067	84.0	41.0	36.0	6.4	37.493	42.0	49.0	31.0	39.0	44.0	.02		
4th "	30.158	80.0	37.0	28.0	8.7	30.186	41.0	51.0	21.0	35.0	44.0	.01	0 30	
5th "	29.941	88.0	47.0	37.0	9.8	41.593	51.0	59.0	34.0	36.0	44.0	.11	0 30	
6th "	29.957	92.0	39.0	33.0	5.4	35.254	45.0	57.0	29.0	38.0	42.0	.10	0 50	
7th "	30.126	80.0	44.0	33.0	11.7	36.743	52.0	67.0	26.0	37.0	42.0	.01	1 45	
8th "	30.144	74.0	43.0	31.0	11.7	35.268	49.0	63.0	25.0	36.0	42.0	.01	1 40	
9th "	29.466	81.0	35.0	24.0	10.6	28.643	40.0	52.0	21.0	35.0	41.0	.10	---	
10th "	29.847	84.0	40.0	34.0	6.4	35.729	49.0	68.0	31.0	35.0	41.0	.02	0 45	
11th "	29.769	86.0	45.0	34.0	9.8	38.146	58.0	79.0	30.0	37.0	41.0	.03	1 45	
12th "	29.630	83.0	50.0	38.0	12.4	43.157	62.0	82.0	35.0	41.0	41.0	.12	1 0	
13th "	29.784	75.0	51.0	40.0	10.9	45.396	63.0	83.0	37.0	42.0	42.0	.15	1 45	
14th "	30.339	86.0	63.0	36.0	25.7	49.079	78.0	103.0	32.0	43.0	43.0	---	6 30	
15th "	29.731	80.0	57.0	42.0	14.9	49.386	70.0	98.0	38.0	45.0	43.0	.15	2 30	
16th "	29.748	69.0	59.0	43.0	15.3	50.450	73.0	108.0	40.0	45.0	44.0	.18	2 45	
17th "	29.818	70.0	54.0	41.0	14.7	47.218	72.0	101.0	38.0	48.0	45.0	.09	2 30	
18th "	30.258	70.0	63.0	42.0	19.7	51.957	81.0	110.0	38.0	48.0	46.0	---	7 30	
19th "	30.111	92.0	55.0	37.0	19.1	45.318	72.0	96.0	35.0	49.0	46.0	.02	2 15	
20th "	30.050	89.0	64.0	43.0	18.4	52.621	80.0	107.0	38.0	49.0	47.0	.03	4 15	
21st "	29.884	94.0	63.0	49.0	14.1	54.536	77.0	105.0	46.0	53.0	48.0	.22	1 30	
22nd "	29.815	91.0	60.0	49.0	12.0	53.782	84.0	113.0	45.0	53.0	48.0	.12	1 15	
23rd "	30.016	90.0	58.0	45.0	13.5	49.475	74.0	99.0	42.0	51.0	49.0	.01	0 30	
24th "	30.226	88.0	65.0	47.0	15.7	54.579	82.0	109.0	44.0	53.0	49.0	.04	1 50	
25th "	29.582	89.0	60.0	51.0	10.1	54.229	73.0	97.0	47.0	54.0	49.0	.23	1 0	
26th "	29.995	89.0	66.0	49.0	16.0	55.379	81.0	109.0	48.0	54.0	50.0	.02	4 0	
27th "	29.790	85.0	64.0	54.0	10.6	57.450	80.0	110.0	51.0	56.0	51.0	.15	2 0	
28th "	29.935	89.0	64.0	51.0	11.9	56.557	78.0	103.0	50.0	56.0	51.0	.10	1 45	
29th "	29.852	85.0	64.0	51.0	13.3	57.107	80.0	109.0	49.0	57.0	52.0	.04	2 0	
30th "	29.684	94.0	64.0	53.0	11.4	56.864	80.0	109.0	51.0	56.0	52.0	.38	2 50	
31st "	30.122	83.0	70.0	52.0	17.3	59.171	84.0	110.0	48.0	56.0	53.0	.04	3 45	
32nd "	30.136	88.0	75.0	55.0	19.8	62.772	90.0	117.0	52.0	60.0	53.0	.01	6 10	
33rd "	29.740	90.0	67.0	56.0	12.9	60.450	81.0	104.0	52.0	59.0	54.0	.25	2 0	
34th "	29.807	89.0	62.0	52.0	9.6	56.293	73.0	98.0	49.0	56.0	54.0	.09	2 0	
35th "	29.892	88.0	60.0	48.0	13.7	52.875	70.0	90.0	44.0	56.0	54.0	.07	1 0	
36th "	29.887	85.0	58.0	47.0	9.8	52.814	74.0	99.0	44.0	56.0	53.0	.10	1 50	
37th "	30.132	86.0	60.0	48.0	12.8	53.114	71.0	89.0	42.0	52.0	53.0	---	0 15	
38th "	29.936	91.0	62.0	50.0	11.3	54.789	73.0	93.0	42.0	52.0	52.0	.07	0 30	
39th "	29.927	93.0	59.0	50.0	8.0	53.418	70.0	88.0	47.0	53.0	52.0	.12	0 30	
40th "	29.671	91.0	60.0	51.0	10.2	54.657	71.0	89.0	45.0	53.0	52.0	.16	1 10	
41st "	29.635	90.0	59.0	50.0	8.8	54.025	69.0	89.0	47.0	53.0	52.0	.26	1 15	
42nd "	29.710	90.0	59.0	49.0	10.6	53.632	69.0	89.0	46.0	52.0	52.0	.17	1 15	
43rd "	29.737	85.0	45.0	38.0	9.1	40.821	55.0	73.0	34.0	47.0	51.0	.12	0 50	
44th "	30.086	88.0	51.0	43.0	6.9	46.893	62.0	65.0	39.0	46.0	50.0	.03	0 20	
45th "	30.041	90.0	47.0	35.0	12.4	39.836	52.0	64.0	31.0	45.0	49.0	.06	0 15	
46th "	30.038	81.0	42.0	33.0	9.1	36.646	48.0	62.0	27.0	41.0	43.0	---	0 30	
47th "	30.156	88.0	41.0	31.0	8.4	36.054	43.0	52.0	27.0	33.0	47.0	.02	---	
48th "	29.114	92.0	45.0	38.0	8.8	41.339	47.0	54.0	34.0	41.0	46.0	.45	---	
49th "	29.585	92.0	42.0	33.0	8.1	37.425	44.0	49.0	29.0	39.0	45.0	.19	---	
50th "	30.035	90.0	41.0	38.0	4.8	39.004	42.0	47.0	35.0	41.0	44.0	.03	---	
51st "	29.269	89.0	40.0	29.0	9.5	34.261	41.0	48.0	25.0	38.0	44.0	.26	---	
52nd "	29.803	97.0	48.0	38.0	9.2	43.039	49.0	56.0	34.0	40.0	43.0	.15	---	

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